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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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11 May 1985

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BULGARIAN ACTIVITIES IN AFRICA NOTED

Johannesburg ARMED FORCES in English Mar 85 p 5

[Article by D. G. Santos]

[Text]

Bulgaria is emerging as a power in the communist system and appears to enjoy the best of relationships with Moscow. Since 1970 there have been startling economic and industrial developments in the country, with Bulgaria being used as an example of the success of the Soviet system. However, it is in the role of a supplier of expertise to under and un-developed countries that Bulgaria is carving a place for itself in the Eastern Bloc of countries. In the late seventies nearly 10,000 Bulgarians were working in Libya as advisers and specialists and since then Bulgarian teams of specialists have been appearing in ever increasing numbers in more and more African Countries. To provide a foundation for this aid numerous treaties and pacts have been formed. These have ranged from undertakings of scientific and economic nature to a comprehensive plan produced for the rationalisation of use of the water of the Limpopo basin for Mozambique. The fact that a number of military treaties have been entered into has been soft-pedalled by the Bulgarian media. An example of this is an agreement that exists between Angola and Bulgaria of a military nature. While no details of the pact are available, last year the Angolan Defence Minister Tone visited Sofia. A similar type of agreement exists between Mozambique and Bulgaria. With a standing defence structure of 150,000 Bulgaria has a far higher ratio of soldiers to population (9 million) than the other Warsaw Pact members. Military students place a high rating on the Bulgarian armed forces and point out that in relation to the NATO forces the Bulgarians have a higher degree of mobility and their units possess more armour than the NATO equivalents. The army has extensive and very close ties with the Soviet military machine. The present Minister of Defence, Dobri Dzhuro, is a graduate of the Frunze Institute and the Academy of the Soviet General Staff. Writing recently on Bulgarian military philosophy, Colonel Ivan Filchev wrote: *"The contemporary international character of military defense by no means signifies one ought to ignore national military thought. On the contrary, while being guided by the common principles of col-*

lective defense, the military-scientific cadres of the fraternal armies work out important problems related both to the national defence of the state as well as the collective defence of the socialist community."

Could Bulgaria be seen as another military surrogate for the Soviet Union as a possible replacement for a Cuban force?

CSO: 3400/29

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

EEC AID--The European Economic Community will announce during April finance for a project to develop alternative energy sources, concerning four Indian Ocean Commission countries, the Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius and the Seychelles. A total of 1.7 million ECUs (1.1 million dollars) will be provided in the form of non-repayable aid under the fifth European Development Fund for the installation of pilot projects, in particular the production of ice by solar energy for the conservation of food and drugs, electricity generation through biomass and wind power, and the production of substitute fuels, crop drying and the development of housing making use of local climatic conditions. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 30 Mar 85 p 8]

CSO: 3400/30

ANGOLA

PORTUGUESE VIEW OF MPLA TROUBLES

Lisbon DIARIO DE LISBOA in Portuguese 2 Apr 85 pp 10, 11

/Article by Xavier de Figueiredo: "Difficulties in the Fight Against UNITA"/

/Text/ The Soviet Union is increasingly concerned with what it alleges to be a lack of effectiveness on the part of the Angolan and Cuban troops in the fight against UNITA.

It was this concern, according to Western sources, which was behind the talks that were held about 3 weeks ago during meetings in Moscow by high-level delegations of the Soviet Union, Cuba and Angola.

The conversations, which were not reported in Angola, were described by TASS /Telegraph Agency of the Soviet Union/ as "useful because they helped better coordinate the actions of the three countries in an effort to strengthen the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Angola."

The Soviet Union was represented at this meeting by the ministers of foreign affairs and of defense, Andrey Gromyko and Sergey Sokolov; Cuba was represented by Jorge Risquet (the Politburo member who usually resides in Luanda) and two top military leaders; Alexandre Rodrigues and the vice minister of defense represented the Angolan side.

Information on the current military situation in Angola is not very abundant in Western media but there is a prevailing realization that the war between the MPLA regime and UNITA is currently "stalemated."

The Soviet generals, who play a decisive role in the planning of the general staff in Luanda -- thus causing a certain amount of uneasiness among Angolan officers -- view the military "stalemate" with discontent and apprehension.

In its situation analysis, the Soviet Union considers this deadlock as "illogical" in view of the enormous disproportion of forces in the field in favor of the Angolan regime -- even though this factor does not count much in a guerilla war.

Reports that are difficult to verify indicate that the personnel strength of the Angolan Armed Forces is 50,000 men, supported by some 30,000 Cubans.

UNITA at this time is not reported to have more than 15,000 guerilla fighters scattered throughout the vast territory of Angola.

Even more accentuated is the imbalance in the matter of available resources. The armament of UNITA is considered rudimentary whereas the government forces are provided with the most sophisticated equipment furnished by the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union recently supplied the Angolan Air Force with the first MiG-23 aircraft (powerful attack bombers) and earlier had already sent MI-25 helicopters, specially designed for antiguerrilla warfare.

The Angolan regular forces are also getting advice from about 1,000 Soviet advisors and instructors many of whom are quite high-ranking. There is also an undetermined number of East Germans but they are mostly active in the security field.

Less than 6 months ago, Angola also began to get military aid from North Korea which gave the MPLA regime about 1,000 commandos who were sent to occupy positions in the country's North.

In spite of the enormous advantages the regime enjoys in its fight against its adversaries in UNITA, the Angolan regime has not been successful in winning any major victories and did not even manage to stop the recent infiltration of guerilla fighters into the country's North.

The spread of the war to the North furthermore is one of the main causes of Soviet concerns. In its effort to help resolve the problem of Angola militarily, Moscow has staked a good part of its credibility, especially in Africa.

It has been admitted that more than two-thirds of Angolan territory can currently be described with the term "insecure zone." The free movement radius authorized around Luanda at this time is 30 kilometers.

The Soviets interpret this deterioration of the military situation as the result not so much of the operational capacity of UNITA but rather above all as a reflection of a lack of aggressiveness on the part of the Angolan Armed Forces and their Cuban allies.

The civil war in Angola has now been going on for 10 years and it is quite natural that the lack of readiness on the part of the national army is tied to a phenomenon of waste and wear that it has caused.

But it is also felt that the training, given to Angolan military personnel, is no longer adequate in view of the kind of war going on there. The instruction manuals are derived from those of the Soviet Union which in turn are inspired by the idea of conventional warfare.

The observation of the deficiency of the Angolan army in terms of training and readiness for the past 2 years has led to the formation of special battalions

by former officers from the "commandos" of the Portuguese army recruited by Angola.

The existence of a logistics support system, which apparently works with many flaws, also has some effect on the limited operational capacity of the Angolan army.

To attenuate the effects of the lack of effectiveness on the part of the Angolan army, the Air Force, equipped with considerable operational resources and placed under the command of Col Iko Carreira, has become ever more active.

Western sources in the Angolan capital believe that the Air Force is being used very intensively in operations against UNITA guerilla fighters, attacking moving columns and bombing areas containing guerilla pockets.

In the mean time, the Soviet Union appears to be very much worried about a certain "decline in the aggressiveness" of Cuban troops. It is not difficult to tie this problem in with some of the friction that seems to exist in relations between Havana and Moscow.

When an Angolan plan was announced at the end of last year, aimed at the withdrawal of the Cuban troops, many observers argued that this initiative sprang much more from the desire of Havana than Luanda.

The MPLA regime owes its power to the Cubans. It also owes them, at least to a great extent, the survival of a regime which has always been pursued by powerful foreign and domestic enemies.

But all of this required a price, above all in human lives, that was considered very high -- a price which Cuban, at least starting in 1979, showed that it was no longer willing to pay. From that year on, the Cubans began to be more cautious, becoming less and less active in the fight against UNITA and never going into action against the South Africans.

In recent years, Angola has been a source that enabled Cuba to reduce many of its chronic financial imbalances but this was also a cemetery for thousands of its soldiers, with negative repercussions on its domestic policy.

Some streets in the Angolan capital perpetuate the names of these "internationalist heros", including Diaz-Arglles, a general who was the first commander of Cuban troops in Angola and who was killed by a mine explosion. When the bodies of Cubans killed in the invasion of Grenada were moved to Havana in 1983, the television commentator at one point said that these were military personnel who had died in Angola.

The heavy manpower losses suffered by Cuba in Angola have persuaded Havana increasingly to avoid the direct involvement of its troops in operational missions, confining them above all to guard duty in the defense of vital centers.

This regrouping of Cuban troops in Angola naturally weakened the capacity of the Angolan regime when it came to facing the guerilla fighters of UNITA. Somehow it does not seem that Havana is ready to alter that situation.

ANGOLA

UNITA CAPTIVE CITES FALSE BROADCASTS BY MPLA

MB220635 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa
0600 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 20 Apr (KUP)--A former Radio Luena announcer disclosed yesterday that the government radio broadcasted lies in order to discourage disgruntled town dwellers from going to the countryside where there was food and people lived in peace.

Jose Sozinho, a 45-year-old man, was program coordinator and editor in five vernacular languages, Chokue, Luvala, Umbundu, Mbunda, and Lunda-Ndembo, at the Moxico regional station for 7 years. He was captured 15 km east of Luena on his way to a nearby village to try to buy cassava meal to feed his family of 13 people. Jose Sozinho told KUP that he was very happy to be captured because there was widespread hunger and insecurity. He wished, however, that his family were captured too, so that they could also escape death by hunger.

Commenting on his role as announcer, he admitted that MPLA radio stations were instruments to mislead the public. He added, I helped spread lies through the radio. But, he remarked, I could not refuse for fear that my life could be in danger. Giving an example of false news, he recalled that long after Cangamba town had fallen to UNITA forces, the MPLA carried pre-fabricated and false programs over the radio presenting local MPLA leaders addressing the vigilant MPLA population there.

He said that although the town dwellers were sick and tired of life in towns, MPLA propaganda led them to believe that if they abandon their homes, they would be killed by UNITA forces.

CSO: 3400/34

ANGOLA

UNITA DESERTERS DESCRIBE ACTIVITIES, EXPERIENCES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Mar 85 p 3

[Interview with captured UNITA personnel; date and place not given]

[Text] In the pursuit of the battle without quarter against the UNITA puppet band in the pay of Pretoria, our defense and security forces are consistently inflicting major defeats on the enemy. This is the reason for the discouragement in and desertion from the ranks of the traitors.

Last February, our forces captured a number of bandits in large-scale operations in the province of Bengo. Among them were some popular elements who surrendered voluntarily.

With a view to bringing the people up to date on events, a team of reporters from this newspaper went to that province to collect statements from the captured bandits, as well as the popular elements who presented themselves to our authorities.

The first individual we interviewed, Luciano Antonio, 28, a member of Battalion 517, answered our questions as follows.

[Question] In what year did you join the UNITA, and what functions did you take on in that anti-Angolan group?

[Answer] I did not join the UNITA voluntarily. I was captured and forced to join. In the UNITA, I transported munitions and sometimes food stolen from the people.

[Question] Where did you receive your military training and who were your instructors?

[Answer] I never received military training.

[Question] In what military operations did you participate and who was your commander?

[Answer] I participated in three operations, that in Lucala, that in Ucuva, and immediately afterwards that in Balassende. The commander of my battalion was Major Ngongo.

[Question] What were the objectives sought in attacking the localities you mentioned?

[Answer] The commanders wanted us to occupy the municipality of Lucala.

[Question] Did they succeed in occupying these localities?

[Answer] Not at all! Shortly afterward the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] appeared, and the UNITA could not resist the offensive thrust. We retreated to the jungle, leaving the dead and military equipment in the field. This was in Lucala. In Ucuva, the FAPLA resistance was stubborn, and we never succeeded in putting a foot there. After a few minutes of battle, we fled into the jungle.

[Question] When were you captured by the FAPLA?

[Answer] I was captured last month (February) in the province of Bengo.

[Question] Do you support the concepts of the UNITA?

[Answer] No.

[Question] Why didn't you abandon it then?

[Answer] For lack of means. There are many who want to leave the ranks of the counterrevolution because of disagreement with its ideas, and because they are discouraged by the false promises and the privations. But they lack the means and the initiative and they fear the presumed retaliation by our authorities because of the deceitful propaganda of the UNITA heads.

[Question] How are you being treated here?

[Answer] I am being well treated, and I have already begun my reading and writing classes.

[Question] Have you nothing to say to those who remain in the jungle, still fearful of surrendering themselves?

[Answer] Well, I urge all those who are in the jungle to surrender to the FAPLA. They will be well treated. They will be neither shot nor mistreated. On the contrary, they will find brotherhood, love and forgiveness among their brothers, contrary to the UNITA propaganda.

The second individual we interviewed, Paulo Ceteco, is 33, a native of Mungo, in the province of Huambo. He was also taken into the ranks of the UNITA gang by force. He explained the difficulties and privations he experienced as a captive of the puppets.

In what he said, our interlocutor made clear the desperation which has developed among the bandits in the UNITA as a result of the increasing desire of its soldiers to reject the ideas and the criminal goals "made up" by Savimbi and his sponsors, which have nothing to do with serving the Angolan people.

This compatriot also served as a carrier for the bandits, transporting goods stolen from the defenseless people. He witnessed various attacks along the road linking the province of Uige and the capital of the country. He also said he had participated in ambushes of civilian vehicles along the tracks in Nambuangongo and Ucuu.

Paulo Ceteco emphasized that the health situation in the jungle is regrettable. The infant mortality rate is very high and the so-called commanders do nothing. "They have lost their capacity for judgment and leadership because of the large number of soldiers killed or wounded in the clashes with the FAPLA," he added.

Augusto Kulivela, 46, a native of Mussende in the province of Kwanza-Sul, was the third man we interviewed. He too was a part of the so-called Battalion 517.

[Question] Do you have children?

[Answer] Yes, I have children and wives.

[Question] How and when did you join the UNITA?

[Answer] When the UNITA attacked Mussende, I and a friend of mine fled into the jungle to escape the bandits. One day, while looking for food along the Kwanza River, I was captured.

[Question] Who was your commander and what did you do?

[Answer] I carried munitions and goods that had been plundered, and I had two commanders, Ngongo and Kapuna.

[Question] In how many operations did you participate?

[Answer] I participated in several.

[Question] Can you name some?

[Answer] Well, there were operations in Samba-Lucala, Maria Paulo, Maria Manuel, Ucuu and other areas of Nambuangongo, the names of which I forget.

[Question] Did you like the activities of the UNITA and the atrocities it committed against the defenseless people?

[Answer] I did not. Moreover, my flight reflected my position concerning them.

[Question] Have you been mistreated since you surrendered?

[Answer] No, I was well-received and I am getting adequate medical treatment.

[Question] Do you still believe in the puppets?

[Answer] No, because the real situation is very different. Their propaganda is false. I urge all of those who made plans for escape with me to rally their courage and escape from the clutches of these bandits, surrendering to the authorities, who will treat them well.

[Question] Gino Isaac, Adelino Andaka and Xahik Mateus, also young men who were inducted into the UNITA by force, are a reflection of the fate reserved by the counterrevolutionaries for the peaceful working people of Angola. Illiterate and even ignorant of its concepts, they served the bandits as carriers of materials and goods stolen from the people.

The puppets are revealing their goals daily, not only through the massacres of the people and the terror they create, but also by the ill-treatment, torture and privation to which they subject the people they hold in captivity. The Angolan people are well aware that they are nothing but bandits whom history will be able to classify.

The three young men have already begun reading and writing classes and they say they are pleased by the treatment and hospitality they have experienced.

Finally, we spoke with compatriot Evaristo Domingos, 20 years of age and a UNITA soldier since 1975.

[Question] Did you participate in some military operations?

[Answer] Yes, I participated in the recent attack on the commune of Kilombo Kiayi, and those in Balassende, Fazenda Margarida, Camabatela and others.

[Question] Where and when were you captured?

[Answer] I was captured in Santa Aulalia 5 days ago.

[Question] Have you been subjected to bad treatment by the FAPLA?

[Answer] No, I was even surprised by the treatment I received. They did not beat me.

In conclusion, Evaristo Domingos issued an appeal to his former colleagues, urging that they think further and disbelieve the propaganda of the UNITA renegades.

These compatriots will be reintegrated in social life, consistent with the policy of clemency decreed by the party and the government.

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CSO: 3442/240

ANGOLA

BENGO COMMISSARIAT MEETS TO ANALYZE SUPPLY METHODS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Mar 85 p 3

[Text] Caxito--The Bengo Provincial Commissariat met in special session on Wednesday to analyze the application and efficiency of the new system of supplying the working and peasant masses. In fact, during this first expanded meeting of the party and government officials in the province to be held since the beginning of this year, a discussion in depth was held on the methods for supplying the working and peasant masses such as to implement the higher guidelines promulgated in this connection.

In this connection, Bengo Provincial Commissar Manuel Lopes Mario (Xi-Mutu), a member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, spoke during his address of the practical implementation of the vote of the party in connection with the policy for the well-being of the working and peasant masses based on the labor of each individual, with stress, on the other hand, on the establishment of close links between the cities and the countryside.

Within this context, this party and government leader recommended a census of all of the workers in the administrative, industrial and agricultural sectors, as well as the peasants, with a view to proper control in connection with supplying the domestic trade shops.

The meeting then undertook a review of the status of the structures and enterprises with a large number of workers, in particular the provincial offices of the Ministries of Construction and Agriculture and the Heroes of Caxito Sugar Mill, where there has been serious concern about the lack of identification documents, in particular identity cards. In this connection, the commissar recommended that it be made compulsory to obtain such documents within 30 days of the meeting date, with a view to regularizing the situation of the workers who still do not have their identity and work cards.

The obtaining of supplies from various sources (self-consumption) by the workers was also analyzed, and the conclusion that these practices should end was reached.

A number of other points in connection with improving the system of supplying the workers, in particular the distribution of beer in the province and other goods of first necessity, were also analyzed.

Moreover, Worker's Card No 1 was presented to the provincial commissar of Bengo on this occasion.

The establishment in the near future of a commission entrusted with taking a general census of all the workers in the province was urged.

It should be noted that at the end of the meeting, a motion in support of the speech delivered by the president of the MPLA-Labor Party and the People's Republic of Angola, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, at the opening of the First National Party Conference, was approved.

The motion also rejected the attacks by the puppets in the pay of the international imperialists, and reiterated the support of the Angolan people for the struggle of the national liberation movements, the SWAPO and the ANC.

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CSO: 3442/240

ANGOLA

HUAMBO YOUTH STRENGTHENING FAPLA RANKS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Mar 85 p 3

[Article by Simao Roberto]

[Text] Several hundred young men from the capital municipalities, Kaala and the commune of Chipipa, ranging from 18 to 25 in age, have recently presented themselves at the recruiting posts and municipal commissariats to express their firmness and determination in accordance with the military enrollment order dated 27 February last and made public by our country's Ministry of Defense. Thus, as a result of the consciousness-raising sessions carried out with the officers of various enterprises and in some neighborhoods by the Huambo Province Recruiting and Mobilization Center (CRM), on the one hand, and the support given the battle against the armed bandits in the pay of the Pretoria racists by all the Angolan people, on the other, the city of Huambo has been the scene of a tremendous movement, beginning on the 15th of this month, toward the posts where the young men covered by the military service law are training to strengthen the ranks of the glorious FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola].

At the center located in the commune of Sao Pedro, which we visited recently, we talked with the political commissar of the CRM, Capt Henriques Antonio Macos (Novato), who bore witness to the spirit of the young prerecruits, ready to defend our territorial integrity and to combat the UNITA puppets with determination. He stressed that many volunteers have realized that the primary task at this time is the defense of the threatened fatherland, and thus they have presented themselves.

He praised the worthy collaboration provided by the municipal recruiting posts, which have raised the percentage of young people involved in this enlistment process.

Later we talked with some prerecruits. Paulo Antonio Sopa Salomao, 18, said: "I look forward with satisfaction to doing my military service, since the war imposed upon us by the imperialists through the puppet bands will only contribute to slowing our revolutionary process, causing poverty and hunger for our people. Therefore it becomes urgent to increase the ranks of our soldiers in the FAPLA in order to wage a serious battle against the lackeys of imperialism."

We then talked with Filipe Luau Culembalala, 20, whose mother, Firmina Nacunha, was barbarously assassinated by the puppet gangs in the commune of Kakoma, municipality of Ukuma.

"I volunteered since we cannot continue to allow the enemies of our revolution to go on disturbing the calm we so much desire. They attack our settlements and kill women, children and old people. What do these puppets want? We must not give these bandits a minute of rest. It is necessary to put an end to these puppets, who while fleeing confrontation with our FAPLA, commit the kind of vile crimes as were committed in Kakoma, when I lost my mother. I am ready to contribute my all to the complete annihilation of these foreigners, because they do not have the right to life."

Finally, we talked with Constantino Sapalo, 18. He told us: "The defense of the threatened fatherland is the task of all the people, mainly the youth, because otherwise it will be we who are responsible for the defense of the revolution and the hard-won conquests of our people. Thus the participation of all the young people becomes necessary, so that not an inch of land will be left to the enemy."

The atmosphere and the enthusiasm we saw at the recruiting center in the commune of Sao Pedro characterize all the young people covered by military service, and this makes it clear that the goals of the imperialists in our country will come up against the invincible combat determination of our people.

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CSO: 3442/240

ANGOLA

HUAMBO TO HAVE TWO NEW UNIVERSITY FACULTIES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Mar 85 p 12

[Article by Simao Roberto]

[Text] Huambo--Two faculties in addition to those already in existence, the Faculties of Agrarian Science, Law, Economics and Medicine, will shortly be created in this city, Joao Filipe Martins, vice minister of education for secondary and higher education and rector of the University of Angola, announced yesterday at a meeting with local newsmen.

During his stay of just a few hours in this province, at the head of an important delegation which included, among others, the Cuban vice minister of education for higher education, this official said that the main purpose of this working visit to Huambo was to analyze various aspects of secondary and higher education in the province.

In the course of its scheduled activities, the delegation paid a lengthy visit to the Chianga Agronomic Research Institute, where, on the basis of information provided by the director of that establishment, the members of the delegation learned about the difficulties encountered there, mainly the lack of cadres so that various laboratories which have been shut down for long periods can function, as well as the lack of materials for research work.

On the other hand, the director of the institute reported on the losses caused by the attack perpetrated last year by UNIIA bands, causing serious material damage, and thus, he said, creating difficulties in the teaching of certain subjects regarded as basic.

Finally, the delegation paid a visit to the Faculty of Medicine, where its members learned about the work which has been developing in that educational establishment in the training of cadres in this branch of studies.

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CSO: 3442/240

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

NEW EMBASSY IN YUGOSLAVIA--Belgrade--The Angolan minister of foreign relations purchased a plot of land measuring 500 square meters in this city on Wednesday, with a view to the construction of a building of several stories for the diplomatic representation of the RPA [People's Republic of Angola] in Yugoslavia. The plot on which Angolan Ambassador Francisco Romao da Silva and attorney Raiko Ignajacevic signed the contract is located in one of the most interesting areas of Belgrade. Discussions concerning the purchase of the land lasted for 3 years, and according to statements made by Francisco Romao after the signing of the contract on the land, there was considerable opposition from a number of diplomatic representations because of its location. He said that construction will be undertaken there on a building consistent with all of the safety requirements necessary to serve the interests of the Angolan People's Republic. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Mar 85 p 3] 5157

RETURNEES FROM ZAIRE--Mbanza Congo--About 19,000 persons who returned from the Republic of Zaire in the period between 1980 and 1984 have been settled in the province of Zaire, the ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY] has been told by a source connected with the provincial office of the Secretariat of State for Social Affairs. According to that source, about 7,500 individuals passed through the four reception centers for returnees, located in the municipalities of Noqui, Soyo, Kuimba and Mbanza Congo, in transit to other provinces. In addition, on the arrival of the returnees, the social affairs office provided aid in goods of first necessity and working tools. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Mar 85 p 2] 5157

AGRICULTURE MINISTER IN LONDON--Evaristo Domingos Kimba, the minister of agriculture, who is taking part in the meeting of the executive council of the Coffee International Organization, yesterday visited the British Foreign Office where he held a meeting with Malcolm Rifkind, the minister of state for African affairs. During the meeting, the two officials examined the state of bilateral relations as well as the international situation, particularly the one prevailing in Southern Africa. The two officials described relations between the United Kingdom and the People's Republic of Angola as satisfactory. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 18 Apr 85 MB]

PORTUGUESE POLICE ACCUSED OF RACISM -- Border police personnel are stationed at the Lisbon Airport "in order quite ostensibly to go after Angolans or Angolan diplomats," it says in a telex sent today to Luanda by a member of the Embassy of Angola. The telex was sent to the Angolan foreign ministry by the first secretary of the Angolan Embassy in Lisbon, Helder Mingas, who says that he was hospitalized last Saturday as a result of action taken by personnel of the Portuguese Customs Police when he was at the Lisbon airport seeing his family off. According to the report contained in the telex, Helder Mingas was shoved and received pushes and insults from some members of the Customs Police. Helder Mingas believes that the presence of this personnel along with personnel from the Emigration Service deprives the Embassy of Angola in Lisbon "of some of the guarantees to which Angolan leaders and officials are entitled to as they pass through that airport." The telex from Helder Mingas which was released today in Lisbon by ANGOP /ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY/ states that the attitude adopted toward him was "clearly racist and hateful, something which is possible only on the part of persons who, having been in Angola during colonial times, still display a certain hostile behavior." /Text/ /Lisbon A TARDE in Portuguese 29 Mar 85 p 4/ 5058

CSO: 3442/248

11 May 1985

CHAD

BRIEFS

FRENCH FINANCIAL AGREEMENTS--Three financial agreements totaling 540 million CFA francs were signed today between the Government of Chad and France. The ceremony took place at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. The amount will be used for the rehabilitation of the presidential office, the rehabilitation of libraries in Ndjama and Abeche, for development of socio-cultural activities, and for the development of hospital facilities in the country. The permanent undersecretary for the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation signed for Chad while the director of the French cooperation mission signed for France. [Summary] [Ndjama Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 17 Apr 85 AB]

CSO: 3400/37

COMOROS

'MARXIST PLOT' HAS WIDER IMPLICATIONS

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 30 Mar 85 pp 3, 4

[Text]

Following his return to the Comoros from Paris via Saudi Arabia on March 19, president Ahmed ABDALLAH has deliberately dramatised the plot by members of his personal guard against their mercenary commanders which was foiled on March 8 while he was out of the country (see I.O.N. N°174). No longer trying to play down the affair, as he had done in Paris by insisting that the plotters were "junkies", he declared in a broadcast on the state radio on March 21 that it was "a well-planned operation, whose purpose was to transform the country totally by means of a revolution, make religion disappear and eliminate certain social classes".

The president stated that the hard core of the plotters, who had persuaded members of the presidential guard to take up arms against the regime, "comprises three quite distinct and well ordered movements"; he named them as the clandestine and previously unknown Mouvement Communiste Marxiste-Leniniste des Comores (MCMLC), the Front Démocratique (FD), which is not officially authorised but is tolerated, and "a clandestine group comprising our young cadres, whose task is to provide the MCMLC with administrative documents, slow down the progress of our services, persuade villages and districts to rebel, and spread false reports".

The president said that records of the MCMLC seized by the authorities (essentially magnetic tapes and video recordings) showed the group to consist of seven members, all leaders of the Front Démocratique. They included in particular Moustoipha Said CHEIKH, the FD's first secretary, Idriss MOHAMED and Abderemane KOUDRA, alleged to be respectively the MCMLC's secretary-general, organising secretary and financial secretary.

These "members of the MCMLC" were arrested between March 18 and 20 and taken to the presidential guard camp at Kandani for interrogation by the mercenaries, along with all the FD's leaders in the three islands and numerous senior officials in the administration suspected of sympathising with the plotters. All this last category, in fact, are sons of the local bourgeoisie, whose parents are in many cases close to the regime. They include high-ranking officials in the planning ministry, the head of the justice minister's office and the president of the Moroni tribunal. On the other hand, the announcement by Radio Comoros of the arrest of prince

Said Ali KEMAL's brother NASSERDINE was inaccurate. Also seized by the mercenaries was the duplicating machine used to print the Front Démocratique's newspaper, Ushe, and which the authorities had never been able to locate.

I.O.N.- On analysis, several factors enable it to be said that the simplistic version of events put forward by the Moroni authorities, that a Marxist plot aimed at the destruction of the Islamic tradition, scarcely corresponds to reality. It is noteworthy that the mutiny of some 30 members of the presidential guard took place on the evening of March 8, while since the previous day a support ship of the United States navy, the USS Jason, with a crew of 800 men, was berthed at Moroni. It is hard to imagine that this was a simple coincidence. Furthermore, it would have been logical for the head of state to have been in residence during the visit of this ship, which was the first of its kind.

It is clear that the Comorian authorities were always in control of the situation. The mutiny was checked without a shot being fired, and, what was particularly surprising in a small country like the Comoros where news travels fast, it was a week before information began to filter out and the first official report of the incident was given on the state radio. Everything, in fact, happened as if a small number of senior members of the regime were perfectly aware of the preparations for a rebellion, and that they had carefully planned its suppression and its exploitation politically. The role of the Americans could have been to guard against any risk of things going wrong.

This theory is backed up by the fact that the Front Démocratique had certainly been infiltrated by the regime a long time ago. NAFION Zarakache, the country's director of civil aviation, who is described as "records secretary" of the MCMLC and whose archives supposedly led to the arrests of the civilian "plotters", was one of Ahmed ABDALLAH's most faithful supporters when the president fled to Anjouan after being overthrown by Ali SOILIH in 1975.

The organisation this week of mass demonstrations of support for Ahmed ABDALLAH, the stress which the president himself laid on the threat to religion, and the orchestration of the ulemas, the Moslem leaders headed by the Grand Mufti who demanded exemplary punishment for the plotters, all point to the head of state's concern to exploit the affair to the full in order to rally the population round a regime which has been considerably weakened in recent months.

This does not mean that no real danger of "revolution", or of destabilisation by such countries as Libya or the Soviet Union, exists in the long run for the present government. But as it happens, it appears from information obtained by THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER that the mutiny by the presidential guard was master-minded by Saudi Arabian big businessmen who were concerned to maintain the Comoros as a base for their various operations in the region, notably the supply of arms to Mozambican rebels. It is quite possible that president ABDALLAH, who had previously permitted this operation to continue, wanted to clamp down on it following the visit to Moroni in December of South African foreign minister Rieffers of 'Pik' BOTHA seeking to strengthen Pretoria's commitment to the Nkomati pact.

Pro-Taki Party Formed

A new Comorian opposition party, the Union Nationale pour la Démocratie aux Comores (UNDC) was formed in France this week. The man behind it is Mohamed TAKI, president of the Comorian federal assembly, who has now broken openly with head of state Ahmed ABDALLAH. Although Mr TAKI holds no official post in the new party, which has attracted defectors from the French branch of the ruling Union Comorienne pour le Progrès, he was highly praised by UNDC chairman Amoisse ASSOUMANI in a statement announcing the founding of the movement.

CSO: 3400/30

COMOROS

BRIEFS

ARMS TRANSPORT DENIED--The Comorian foreign ministry denied that the archipelago was being used to ferry arms to rebels in Mozambique. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 30 Mar 85 p 8]

FRANCE-MAYOTTE SUPPORTER--Younousse Bamana of the majority MPM party which wants Mayotte to become an integral part of France was re-elected unanimously on March 21 as chairman of the island's governing council. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 30 Mar 85 p 8]

CSO: 3400/30

ETHIOPIA

ROLE, ACTIVITIES OF CHEMICAL SOCIETY REPORTED

Addis Ababa SINET NEWSLETTER in English Jul-Dec 84 pp 6-7

[Text]

Professional associations are of tremendous importance in serving as vehicles to popularize different disciplines by creating forums to disseminate new findings. Apart from developing the different disciplines, such associations do play big roles in guarding the interests of professionals at work and society at large. The chemical Society of Ethiopia (CSE) which was legally established in June 1983, is one of the professional associations created in Ethiopia. CSE's prime objectives are enumerated below:

1. To develop and promote chemistry education and research in Ethiopia.
2. To provide a forum for the exchange of ideas through professional publications and regular meetings.
3. To popularize chemistry in Ethiopia, especially in schools.
4. To enhance participation and collaboration of professional chemists in matters pertaining to national policies in chemistry curriculum and the training of chemistry teachers.
5. To establish close relationship between chemists and other professionals engaged in chemistry-related fields of activity so as to increase the role of chemistry in national development.
6. To foster the improvement of the qualification of members.
7. To establish and strengthen links with other societies, national and international which pursue similar aims.

Membership

The society has two types of membership. Full membership is open to those persons who have first degree (or above) or a diploma in

chemistry or a minimum of 2 years of university education in chemistry and are engaged in professional work. Associate members are members who work in a field related to chemistry without fulfilling the criteria for full membership or to chemistry students in higher education institutions or to those interested in chemistry and acknowledged by members of the society.

The chemical society had only 40 members when it was established over two years ago. The membership has steadily increased since then to two hundred and twenty.

Activities

CSE held its 1st Congress on August 9-11, 1984, in Nazareth and was attended by one hundred and fifty chemists from all over the country. During the conference papers on research articles, educational and industrial reports, plenary lectures as well as posters were presented on widely varied issues. The 2nd congress will be held in Addis Ababa on August 8-10, 1985. The first publication of CSE "Chemistry Newsletters", which is at present a bi-annual came out on the occasion of the 1st Congress (Vol. 1, No. 1). The 2nd issue of the Newsletter will appear in February 1985.

CSE has been a member (on observer country status) of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) since last September. It is planned to have links with other chemical societies in the future.

International symposium on Khat (Chat) organized by NAPRECA (Natural Products Research Network for Eastern and Central Africa) was conducted on Dec. 15, 1984, in the Science Faculty of Addis Ababa University. The symposium was co-sponsored by CSE and the Ethiopian Pharmaceutical Association (EPA).

The organizing committee of the 2nd congress of the chemical society of Ethiopia would like to send registration forms to persons interested in attending the forthcoming congress of CSE to be held on Aug. 8-10, 1985 at Addis Ababa.

Registration forms could be obtained by writing to:

Congress Secretariat
P.O. Box 32934
Addis Ababa
Ethiopia

ETHIOPIA

SCIENTIFIC COURSE ENROLLMENT FIGURES GIVEN

Addis Ababa SINET NEWSLETTER in English Jul-Dec 84 pp 8-9

[Text] Faculty Highlights (July-December, 1984)

1) Statistics of Science Graduates

a) July, 1984 B.Sc. Graduates b) October, 1984 B.Sc. Graduates

Department	Sex		Total
	M	F	
Biology	43	13	56
Chemistry	53	10	63
Geology	51	4	55
Mathematics	41	3	44
Physics	54	6	60
Statistics	34	2	36
Total	276	38	314

Department	Sex		Total
	M	F	
Biology	6	1	7
Chemistry	5	1	6
Mathematics	9	-	9
Physics	1	-	1
Statistics	3	1	4
Total	24	3	27

c) July, 1984 M.Sc. Graduates

Department	Sex		Total
	M	F	
Biology	2	1	3
Chemistry	3	-	3
Geology	-	-	-
Mathematics	3	1	4
Physics	2	1	3
Statistics	-	-	-
Total	10	3	13

II) Registration Statistics

a) Kiremt Science Teachers' Programme Student enrollment

Department	Sex		Total
	M	F	
Biology	89	6	97
Chemistry	67	3	70
Physics	37	2	39
Mathematics	123	3	126
Total	316	16	332

b) Science regular undergraduate student enrollment

Department	Sex		Total
	M	F	
Freshman	1388	126	1514
Biology	262	28	220
Chemistry	236	16	252
Geology	135	4	139
Mathematics	291	12	303
Physics	291	10	301
Statistics	168	15	183
Total	2771	211	2982

c) Science Extension student enrollment

Department	Sex		Total
	M	F	
Biology	34	28	62
Chemistry	68	23	91
Mathematics	26	3	29
Statistics	113	71	184
Total	241	125	366

d) Graduate student enrollment and sponsoring institutes 1

Sponsoring Institutes	Department						Total
	Bio.	Chem.	Geol.	Math.	Phys.	Stat.	
Alemaya Agric. College (AAU)	-	-	-	2	1	1	4
Asmara University	4	2	-	4	3	1	14
Awassa Junior Agric. Col. (AAU)	2	-	-	-	-	1	3
Bahr Dar Jr. Co. (AAU)	-	-	-	3	2	-	5
College of Social Sci. (AAU)	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Higher Education Commission	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Fac. of Medicine (AAU)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fac. of Science (AAU)	7	3	4	4	4	6	28
Gondar Health College (AAU)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Kotebe Teachers Training Coll.	1	-	-	1	1	-	3
Ministry of Education	1	4	-	2	-	-	7
Ministry of Health	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Pathobiology (AAU)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	19	11	4	16	11	10	71

ETHIOPIA

DPSA TO PROPAGATE NEW JOINT VENTURES PROCLAMATION

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 23 Mar 85 p 3

[Article by Melaku G/Yohannes]

[Text]

The Development Projects Study Agency (DPSA) plans to propagate the New Proclamation providing for the establishment of joint ventures with foreign capital and know-how aimed at promoting development and utilizing the country's natural resources.

This was disclosed by Comrade Shiferaw Jammo, General Manager of the Development Projects Study Agency. Comrade Shifferaw said the agency, as part of its endeavour in the area of project planning and development, has completed the necessary preparations towards wide propagation of the newly issued proclamation, which came into force on January 22 1983. The proclamation allows "joint ventures" to be formed by Ethiopian public capital and foreign private or public capital. Stating further the general manager said that encouraging steps are being made in this regard, and that the propagation of the objectives of the joint venture, on international scale, is to be launched in the near future.

Referring to the objectives and aims of DPSA, Comrade Shiffera ob-

served that the main task of the Agency is to strengthen the capacity of Ethiopian institutions involved in project planning. He said that in exceptional cases of cross sectoral projects, the DPSA could assume the responsibilities of coordinating the activities of the sectoral agencies involved in the project, thereby acting as a national instrument to further the efforts of different organizations in the field of project planning.

The general manager noted that the DPSA also acts in an advisory capacity on matters relating to project planning, such as the selection and engagement of consultants and training of project planners.

Comrade Shifferaw Jammo also noted that the DPSA houses the Ethiopian Centre for Technology set up by the government with assistance from UNCTAD for rationalizing importation of technology and development of national technological capability.

Through its Ethiopian Centre for Technology, the general manager said, the DPSA aims at strengthening the technological capacity of the country

for self-reliance, also acting as the focal point for co-operation with foreign technological institutions and the African Regional Centre for Technology, which was established at the African Plenipotentiary conference held in Kaduna, Nigeria, in accordance with UNCTAD resolution.

The DPSA has also established close linkages with UNDP, UNCTAD, UNIDO and other similar agencies, Comrade Shifferaw noted: adding that, as part of the training activities, the staff of the DPSA have actively participated in a number of international workshops and seminars organized by UNCTAD, UNIDO, FAO, WIPO, OAU, ECA and other institutions of project planning centres. The DPSA has prepared the guidelines for project planning in Ethiopia to assist in conducting training programmes and to standardize the methodology and procedures followed in project planning in the country. Furthermore, the DPSA has prepared a paper on the concept estimation of national parameters used in economic evaluation of projects, studies on the food industry, low-cost housing and agricultural implements and equipment. Information on the availability of consultancy services from various developed and developing countries and

alternative sources of appropriate technology in the sugar industry have also been collected. A preliminary study on the transfer of technology for glass manufacture in Ethiopia, including analysis of the problems encountered has been carried out.

Efforts are being made to improve the quality and reduce the cost and energy consumption for electro-ceramic "mitad", and more studies of this kind are planned for the future, it was learnt.

The general manager said the Development Projects Study Agency in the last five years of its existence has been able to appraise some 500 projects studies, build up its manpower and expand its overall endeavours in the area of project planning and in development.

He also revealed that plans are under way to establish a technology information centre within the Agency.

ETHIOPIA

EELPA SUPPLIES GOBA WITH HIGH-VOLTAGE ELECTRICITY

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 26 Mar 85 p 8

[Text]

GOBA (ENA) — The 5,000 kilowatt hydro-electric high-voltage line and distribution centres extended for Goba and neighbouring towns by the Ethiopian Electric Light and Power Authority (EELPA), at a cost of 7,700,000 birr became operational Sunday.

The hydro-electric project, which was accomplished in 18 months with loan obtained from the Government of Yugoslavia, was inaugurated at a ceremony held at the Robi Distribution Centre by Comrade Gezahegn Workie, member of the CC of WPE and First Secretary of the WPE Committee of Bale region.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Gezahegn noted the importance of developing hydro-electric power for the building of socialism and for the expansion of industries. He stressed that the newly inaugurated project would go a long way in stepping up the development ventures of the inhabitants of the region.

Comrade Gezahegn further stressed that the new facility implemented under the auspices of the WPE and the Revolutionary Government with

the joint efforts of Yugoslav and Ethiopian experts and professionals would create socio-economic results that would be of immense benefit to the residents of Goba town and its environs.

Earlier, Comrade Ekubay Araya, Head of the branch office of EELPA of Goba and its environs, said that the hydro-electric transmission line which was extended from the Awash Power Station through Shashemene and the Malka Wakena Project would be further expanded depending upon the demand for electricity in the area.

The power supply will cover Goba, Robi, the Agarfa Multi-Purpose Peasants' Training Centre and peasants producers' co-operatives and villages in Agarfa district.

Present during the inauguration ceremony were alternate members of the CC of WPE, Comrade Godana Tuni, Chief Administrator of Bale region, members of the WPE Committee of Bale region, Comrade Tessema Aba Derash, General Manager of EELPA, and representatives of government departments and mass organizations.

ETHIOPIA

CZECHOSLOVAKIA SIGNS LONG-TERM LOAN AGREEMENT

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 28 Mar 85 pp 1, 6

[Text]

A long-term loan agreement of 100 million birr to be used for various development ventures was signed here yesterday between the Revolutionary Ethiopia and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The agreement was signed by Comrade Wolle Chekol, member of the CC of WPE, Minister of Foreign Trade and Chairman of the Ethio-Czechoslovak Joint Commission on the side of Revolutionary Ethiopia, and Comrade Bohumil Urban, Minister of Foreign Trade of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and Chairman of the Czechoslovak-Ethiopia Joint Commission, at a ceremony held at the Ministry of Foreign Trade during the fourth session of the joint commission of the two countries on economic, scientific, technical and trade cooperation.

According to the agreement, most of the equipment necessary for the Mleka Wakena Hydro-Electric Power Project will be provided by Czechoslovakia and the first turbine of the project will commence operation in 1986.

The agreement also provides for the

establishment of a polyester textile plant and a pipe assembly factory and two flour mills. In addition, the Addis Tyre Factory and the Modjo Tannery would be expanded. Studies on the meat and meat products factory and also in the sphere of mines would be conducted.

Apart from this, a trade agreement for 1985 and a long-term basic agreement for the period 1986-1990 were also signed.

Present at the ceremony were Comrade Yewond-Wosen Hailu, member of the CC of WPE and Ambassador of Revolutionary Ethiopia to Czechoslovakia, Comrade Libor Pecl, Ambassador of Czechoslovakia to Revolutionary Ethiopia, Comrade Dawit Getachew, Commissioner and Head of Economic and Social Sector of the National Committee for Central Planning (NCCP). (ENA)

CSO: 3400/39

ETHIOPIA

CZECHOSLOVAK DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION LAUDED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 29 Mar 85 p 1

[Excerpt]

The financial, scientific and technical collaboration of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic with Revolutionary Ethiopia's Socio-economic Development Programme was described here yesterday laudable.

Comrade Wolle Chekol, member of the CC of WPE and Minister of Foreign Trade, made the observation when briefing reporters on the outcome of the recent joint session of the Ethio-Czechoslovak Commission on economic, scientific, technical and trade co-operation.

Comrade Wolle, who is also co-chairman of the Joint Commission, mentioned the Harar Beer Factory, the Komboltcha Textile Mill and

other development projects as direct outcomes of the co-operation agreement since the Commission was established in 1981. He said that recently the joint Commission assessed development initiatives taken since the commission's last meeting and that new co-operation agreements were signed.

The Minister pointed out that an agreement was signed to expand the production capacity of the Czechoslovak assisted Mojo Tannery and that another accord has been reached to implement successful project studies in the field of mine exploration carried out by Czechoslovak experts.

CSO: 3400/39

ETHIOPIA

MENGISTU INSPECTS UNFINISHED PREFAB PLANT

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 7 Apr 85 pp 1, 6

[Excerpt]

Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, General Secretary of the CC of the WPE, Chairman of the PMAC and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, yesterday went on a tour of inspection of a prefabricated factory for the improvement of the construction of housing facilities.

The prefabricated plant located at Kaliti area in the outskirts of the capital is the first of its kind in the country and is aimed at producing building works with a total floor area of 50,000 square metres annually. It is an efficient low-cost housing programme launched by the WPE and the Revolutionary Government to improve the living standard of the Ethiopian broad masses.

The construction of the prefabricated plant was begun in the last Ethiopian calendar year in accordance with the directive given by Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam to alleviate the problem of housing facilities and services related to building construction.

The assembly plant will produce different housing components that would be utilized for residential units, hospitals and schools. It was disclosed during the tour that the plant, which

will altogether cost 15,244,000 birr, would be completed next June.

The head of the project revealed to Comrade Mengistu that with the increase in the demand of the factory's products, the working period would be increased from one shift to three shifts and the floor space for new houses from 50,000 to 120,000 square metres thereby providing the possibility of building a large number of houses within a short period of time.

The installing of machinery for the new plant is 90 per cent complete while 80 per cent of the construction work is already over.

It was further noted by the head of the project that the prefabricated plant has many advantages over the traditional method of housing construction particularly from the point of view of saving time and diminishing costs. He stressed that the factory would develop the country's housing technology, improve the skills of the working people, reduce wastage of raw materials especially those related to forestry, and provide employment opportunities. When it begins its operation, some 200 workers would

be mobilized in one shift within the plant.

During the briefing it was stated that feasibility studies have already been conducted for starting the construction works on the foundations of the apartments and houses whose blueprints have already been completed.

It was also reported that there is the possibility to put up pre-fabricated houses up to a distance of 100 kilometres from the factory and that such an opportunity of putting up homes could be spread to other regions.

The Revolutionary Leader stated that this is the short-cut and the best choice of overcoming housing problems in the country.

CSO: 3400/39

ETHIOPIA

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION INDUSTRY ANALYZED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 26 Mar 85 pp 2, 3

[Article by Pascal Alexandre]

[Text]

As the largest livestock producing country in Africa, Ethiopia is in a position to improve the food supply of its people in terms of meat and milk, and the contribution of animals to agriculture.

Both meat and milk are high quality foods, with a large potential demand from the growing population. Even in the arid zone, where cropping is impracticable over millions of hectares of land, the vegetation of shrubs and other perennial plants can help maintain large enough herds to meet part of the protein needs of consumers in urban and rural areas.

But on the whole, farmers continue to be reticent about improving their stocks, since the introduction of new types into established flocks would entail management conditions that are clearly beyond their means. In fact, incomes generated by traditional cattle-raising are too low to finance the purchase of relatively expensive animals.

For a better understanding of the situation, the problem of livestock production should be analysed in the different contexts of pastoral, village, small town and small-holder farms.

Nomadic life permits a more efficient use of resources, in that even on lands which are too dry for cultivation, substantial herds manage to survive on roughage and non-conventional forages. Pastoral drovers have access to zones of higher rainfall when food and water are in short supply elsewhere.

On the other hand, animals may have to walk long distances and compete for insufficient water and grazing. Moreover, nomadic patterns are being disrupted because pasture-lands are either converted for cultivation by crop farmers or integrated into state-owned cattle fattening or husbandry enterprises.

Village Production Conditions

At village or small town level, animals are kept by households as an adjunct to the family economy. The flocks generally consist of two to five bovine cattle and a few sheep or goats; females are in greater number, to ensure reproduction and milk yield. But when they are gathered each morning to be herded away for grazing and water, they make quite an impressive animal population.

Every now and then, they are allow-

ed to roam about browsing and scavenging. Small ruminants are kept home or simply tethered, and fed with green-stuff residues, peelings and sometimes with purchased supplements. Since there is no grazing system, as evidenced by the rapidly eroding landscape in the vicinity of all densely populated areas, bovine cattle are led any place where some vegetation is left, to browse anything from patches of trodden grass to low trees, and even garbage, until sunset, when the poorly-fed herd start on its way back home.

Such situations should not be allowed to go on at a time when food shortage, exacerbated by soil erosion, brings inanition to millions of people around the country. This calls for special regulations aimed at preventing further damage to natural vegetation and restoring degraded sites. The question of "communal territorial rights" should not even arise in this case, since livestock does not represent a means of livelihood. The stock limit could be cut down to one or two animals per household, to avoid risks of diseases, with preference to small ruminants, which are less encumbering, cheaper to keep and easier to sell when there is a pressing need for cash.

Rearing on Small Holdings

In a small-holding situation, livestock production is often integrated with arable farming, for practical as well as for economic reasons. When reaping the harvest, a farmer expects to get a large quantity of residual trash derived from threshing, which he will store away for animal feed. A combined crop and animal farming can provide better income earning opportunities. Manure serves as a substitute for wood (for cooking meals). What is more, farm animals confer a certain degree of security in times of crop failure or drought.

Unfortunately, small holdings are overstocked, putting pressure on the limited feed resources. Besides, given the size of small scale farms and their fragmented state, forage production is possible only when marginal land is released through intensification of subsistence cropping, or if crop residues or byproducts are plentiful.

Constraints and Opportunities

All these are ancestral rearing methods, hindered in their possibilities by the genetic limitation of local breeds, uncontrolled taming, low nutritional levels, diseases, tick infestations, high mortality rate, etc.

Better outputs should be obtainable through efficient management of existing herds and flocks, including veterinary care and extension of forages and agricultural byproducts.

Nevertheless, technical innovations should not be contemplated without regard to their implications or the conditions in which people actually live. In a pastoral system, for example, it would not be so easy to keep permanently in touch with herders and extend measures of improvement, while innovations may prove unrealistic in a populous district or town.

If disease eradication reduces mortality, it must be followed by an increase in feed resources. Along that line of reasoning, it would be possible to fence off a piece of land and start a small scale rearing operation using water from boreholes; but sooner or later, the permanent concentration of animals in a confined space would lead to range deterioration.

In other words, without market outlets, increases in livestock production will result in a build-up in herd sizes and a depletion of pasture.

As matters stand, sales are rather

low, for even though marketing facilities are relatively well developed in urban centres, they are not supported by adequate purchasing power, and management strategies are geared more towards subsistence needs than commercial purposes. Animals sold by livestock owners are usually slaughtered for urban markets or sent for fattening to areas or farms where browse, concentrates and water are readily available.

Yet, much have been accomplished to date by state-owned rearing, fattening and dairy farms. International standards have even been achieved, so that Ethiopia is today a major exporter of frozen and canned meat and of dairy products.

At the same time, though, ancestral rearing methods should be discouraged, since they imply management conditions that will, in the long run, inflict irreparable damage to environment. Therefore, land tenure arrangements should be formalized with a view to encouraging semi-intensive livestock production systems through the allocation of funds and the supply of breeding stock in local markets.

CSO: 3400/39

ETHIOPIA

SUCCESS OF FOOD PACKING FACTORY REPORTED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 6 Apr 85 p 3

[Text]

Results beneficial to the construction of the national economy are being registered by the vegetables and fruits processing and packing factory established under the administration of the Nura Era Agricultural Development Project being developed along the banks of the Awash River in Yerer Kereyu province of Shoa region.

Grains, vegetables and fruits are being cultivated on 8,000 hectares of irrigated land 190 kms east of Addis Ababa.

The development project employs 3,000 permanent and 7,000 temporary workers. The factory is manufacturing canned products of vegetables and fruits, Comrade Agognehu Sisay, Manager of the Nura Era Agricultural Development Project, told a team of journalists who visited the project last week.

After nationalization, the Nura Era Agricultural Development Project decreased the amount of cotton it used to produce and shifted to the production of tomatoes, onions, tobacco, oranges and other fruits which are in great demand in foreign markets.

Speaking on his part, Comrade Daniel Kebede, Manager of the Merti Vegetable and Fruits Processing and Packing Factory, said that the factory manufactures various kinds of canned fruits for domestic and foreign markets.

The manager disclosed that the factory which produces orange and other fruit squashes from July to December manufactures tomato juice from January to June.

Comrade Daniel noted that the factory has exported a total of 500 tons of juice to neighbouring countries this year.

Both managers told the team of journalists that the construction of the necessary infrastructure and service facilities is being stepped up.

CSO: 3400/39

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

SOVIET CONSIGNMENT--An agreement for the delivery here of construction equipment, and various items of clothing including blankets, in accordance with the agreement reached earlier between the governments of Socialist Ethiopia and the Soviet Union was signed here yesterday. The consignment is to reach here during 1985, according to the accord signed at a ceremony held at the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission. The agreement was signed by Comrade Berhanu Deressa, Deputy Commissioner of the RRC, and the Economic Counsellor in the Soviet Embassy. (ENA) [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 17 Mar 85 p 6]

LIVESTOCK EXPORT--Dire Dawa (ENA)--A day-long meeting was held here recently to work out plans for the quantitative and qualitative enhancement of Ethiopian livestock slated for the export market. Organized by the Ministry of State Farms Development, the high-level meeting noted the impressive foreign exchange earning capacity of Ethiopian livestock and assessed the invaluable experience gained from the campaign conducted in July and August of last year to boost this earning potential. Comrade Yosef Muleta, member of the CC of WPE and Minister of State Farms Development, and Comrade Wolle Chekol, member of the CC of WPE and Minister of Foreign Trade, pointed out that the share of livestock resources to the country's economy amounted to only 10 per cent and said the improvement and expansion of this enormous resource has been given emphasis in the agricultural sector of the Ten-year Perspective Plan. The ministers noted that the livestock sector plays an important part in efforts towards strengthening the national economy. Comrade Kassaye Aragaw, member of the CC of WPE and First Secretary of the WPE Committee for Hararghe region, said on his part that every effort is being made to meet the region's quota of providing cattle for export and to put a stop to the illicit export of livestock. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 26 Mar 85 pp 1, 5]

HUNGARIAN COOPERATION--A three-year co-operation agreement in the sphere of expert assistance and manpower training was signed between Revolutionary Ethiopia and the People's Republic of Hungary in accordance with the scientific and technical co-operation between the two countries. This was stated by Comrade Aklilu Afework, Head of the Production Sector of the National Committee for Central Planning (NCCP), with the rank of Commissioner, in a statement he gave yesterday on arrival at Bole International Airport after signing the agreement in Budapest. Comrade Aklilu said that some 30 experts

will come from Hungary in the coming three years to render services in the medical field, to teach in higher institutions of learning, and also to work in agricultural and other development projects. As regards the training of manpower in Hungary, Comrade Aklilu noted that scholarship will be given to Ethiopians in post graduate studies. Further agreement will be signed between the two countries in the economic and other areas of development, Comrade Aklilu said. (ENA) [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 27 Mar 85 pp 1, 6]

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS--Bahr Dar (ENA)--A twenty-member Committee was formed here recently in order to enable educational radio broadcasting in Gojjam region to reflect fully the region's social, economic and cultural condition. The Committee, whose membership comprises representatives of government and mass organisations, was aimed at disseminating programmes on economic, social and political activities particularly on efforts to solve the drought problem through educational radio broadcasting centres in Debre-Markos and Bahr Dar towns. Comrade Tadesse Walle, Chairman of the Audit Commission of the regional WPE Committee, said on the occasion that radio programmes would greatly contribute towards the enhancement of efforts being exerted to overcome the drought problem. He expressed confidence that the Committee would score encouraging results in this area. Comrade Aklilu Yadete, Manager of the regional educational office, earlier elaborated on the tasks that should be accomplished in the future through the use of educational mass media. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 29 Mar 85 p 5]

GONDAR'S LITERACY CAMPAIGN--Gondar (ENA)--Over 90 per cent of the residents of Gondar town have been freed from illiteracy during the last 12 rounds of the literacy campaign, it was reported here yesterday. The regional Literacy Campaign Executive and Co-ordinating Committee revealed in a report that 92.3 per cent of adults in Gondar and its environs successfully completed the functional literacy course in the period since the campaign was launched. Meanwhile, members of the Committee have finalized plans for conducting the 13th round of the literacy campaign to be launched in the region beginning early next April. A Committee spokesman said 69,120 birr has been allotted for the purchase of uniforms for the campaigners and for providing other essential facilities. As in other regions, the next phase of the campaign will concentrate on rehabilitation centres. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 31 Mar 85 pp 1, 5]

JIJIGA TOWN HOUSING--Jijiga (ENA)--Some 85 low-cost houses built by the Jijiga Town Council at a cost of over 2,115,300 birr to offset the housing shortage are now operational. The two and three-room low-cost houses built in two kebeles have each a kitchen, shower and toilet as well as access to water and electric supplies. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 2 Apr 85 p 5]

CSO: 3400/38

GHANA

REPATRIATION OF 300,000 CITIZENS FROM NIGERIA DISCUSSED

AB180950 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 18 Apr 85

[From the press review]

[Text] The GRAPHIC highlights the disclosure by Ghana's high commissioner in Nigeria that about 300,000 Ghanaians living in Nigeria have been affected by the Federal Government's quit order. Commenting on the expulsion order, the GRAPHIC says it is a very tough undertaking for an accredited envoy to a foreign country to look after the interests and welfare of the citizens residing in his country of accreditation, and the magnitude of this prospect can defy an apt description if the envoy is having to deal with a recalcitrant and hollow-headed lot. The paper notes that this is the situation in which Brigadier (Retired) Adu-Bediako, Ghana's high commissioner in Nigeria, finds himself. It says the envoy is now in Ghana to consult with the government over the repatriation from Nigeria of about 300,000 Ghanaians who have been expelled for not possessing the requisite resident papers.

The paper recalls that it is a little over 2 years when over 1 million Ghanaians who were expelled from the same country went through harrowing experiences to get back home. It says when the dust settled over that event, the admonishment went out asking the departed Ghanaians to stay home and help to rebuild the nation. Some of them heeded the advice and stayed behind and have not regretted because they are in various productive ventures which are yielding them dividends. However, the paper says, those of them who thought they were clever and did not realize that the whole African Continent is going through hard times economically still considered Nigeria as a land of milk and honey and went back. And now the reality of the situation has dawned on them as they are faced with a more difficult situation. This is because some of them have not been paid their salaries for a long time, their services have been dispensed with, resident permits have been withdrawn, the land routes are still closed, and they cannot get out by air for this or that reason. According to the paper, all this was done by a government which wants to improve the lot of the citizenry and it cannot be faulted for the gesture.

However, the GRAPHIC repeats the warning after the first episode that recalcitrant Ghanaians who would opt out again should not expect a repetition of the cordial welcome and reception accorded them as in 1983. It maintains that this second episode is the last straw, for the country cannot go on funding homeward trips of recalcitrants and hollow-headed people. The GRAPHIC contends that enough is enough.

MADAGASCAR

BRIEFS

ROAD LINK IMPROVEMENT--The European Economic Community is about to approve finance of 5.4 million ECUs (around 3.7 million dollars) for a road project in Madagascar. The scheme, to be completed in less than two years, is to make the route between Antananarivo, the capital, Fiananarantsoa in the centre and the port of Toliary in the southeast passable all the year round. It will aid the delivery of goods imported at Toliary for the capital, and the distribution of local livestock and agricultural products such as cotton. Some 4.4 million ECUs will be provided in the form of a soft loan under the fifth European Development Fund, and one million ECUs as non-repayable aid under the fourth EDF. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 30 Mar 85 p 8]

CSO: 3400/30

MAURITIUS

NATION SEEKS DIPLOMATIC DIVERSITY

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 30 Mar 85 p 1

[Text]

The Mauritian government is currently seeking to strengthen and diversify its international relations, without abandoning its ever closer ties with the west, by promoting itself as a stable partner ready for dialogue. To this end the regime headed by Aneerood JUGNAUTH and Gaetan DUVAL modified the penal code on March 18 in order to muzzle the press and the opposition whose campaigns against alleged corruption were said to be putting off foreign investors.

Prime minister JUGNAUTH and his foreign minister Anil GAYAN were in France this week, and were going on to New Delhi to assure themselves that the government of Rajiv GANDHI wants to maintain the same special relationship with Port Louis as his mother Indira did. Today India, where several generations of Mauritians have their roots, is the island's second-ranking source of aid after France and before the United States. New Delhi also provides valuable support for the Mauritian demand for the return of the Chagos archipelago, which was retained by Britain at independence and whose island of Diego Garcia has been leased to the United States for military purposes.

Mauritius is convinced that the Diego Garcia base is being upgraded, and is trying to reverse this trend. Mr. GAYAN's visit to Moscow, which he had planned to make at the beginning of March, will still take place, but in December. It was postponed because of the death of Soviet leader Constantin CHERNENKO, but now, as the Mauritian foreign minister himself told THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER, "the arrival of a leader of a younger generation to head the Soviet Union is a new factor which can only be of advantage to Mauritius. "The United States will be more inclined to take into account the pressures of a Soviet leader who is likely to last", Mr GAYAN added. His ministry was currently in regular contact with the Soviet embassy in Port Louis, he said. As the last visit to Moscow by a high-ranking Mauritian official was in December 1982, and Mr JUGNAUTH was in Washington last year, "We must restore the balance."

However, Port Louis also prides itself on enjoying America's confidence, something it explains by the fact that Mauritius is the "only real democracy" in Africa. Mr GAYAN concedes that certain votes

cast by his country in the United Nations, particularly on Nicaragua in 1983, are also partly responsible for Washington's benevolent attitude, culminating in the agreement on new quotas for Mauritian textile exports to the United States which was recently signed in Port Louis (see I.O.N. N°172).

Relations with Paris are also set fair. Mr JUGNAUTH told us that he was convinced that France was willing to maintain its economic aid at the highest level, and that private investors were increasingly interested, particularly in the expanding tourism sector. Mauritius has also approached the French government on the matter of tuna fishing in the Indian Ocean: Port Louis wants in the medium term to develop this activity in its economic exclusion zone which includes the rich waters around the Chagos archipelago, left to Mauritius to exploit in the 1965 agreement with Britain. According to Mr GAYAN, his government would like to see a more regional and less nationalistic approach to this very profitable economic sector, for fear of overfishing by French and Spanish tuna boats operating in Seychelles waters.

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MAURITIUS

BRIEFS

NEW PLANE--Air Mauritius is to be supplied with a Franco-Italian 46-seater ATR-42 transport from November 1986. The 89 million dollar (135 million rupee) contract which was signed on March 25 in Port Louis will make Air Mauritius one of the first airlines in Africa to use the aircraft. According to Henri Paul Puel, vice-president of the marketing section of France's Aerospatiale company, France and Italy had offered Air Mauritius very favourable terms for financing the purchase of the plane. The ATR (Regional Air Transport) is built by a joint company involving both Aerospatiale and Italy's Aeritalia. Air Mauritius will use it on services to Reunion, and possibly to Agalega and Rodrigues islands. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 30 Mar 85 p 8]

CSO: 3400/30

11 May 1985

MOZAMBIQUE

AQUINO DE BRAGANCA ON PORTUGUESE COOPERATION, RENAMO TIES

Lisbon DIARIO DE LISBOA in Portuguese 22 Mar 85 pp 1, 7

[Report on interview with Aquino Braganca, director of the Center for African Studies, of the Eduardo Mondlane University, by E.R. for DIARIO DE LISBOA, in Lisbon in mid-March 1985]

[Text] The need for Portugal to understand that RENAMO [Mozambican National Resistance] is simply a terrorist movement in exactly the same sense that this has in Europe, was emphasized by Aquino de Braganca, director of the Center for African Studies at the Eduardo Mondlane University in Maputo and a man who is close to President Samora Machel. Aquino de Braganca, who was in Lisbon this week on a special fact-finding mission regarding Portuguese-Mozambican cooperation and RENAMO's "Portuguese connection," told DIARIO that there were sure signs that the Portuguese Government was preparing to take a stand against RENAMO activities on national territory. One indication was Jaime Gama's assurance that RENAMO Secretary General Evo Fernandes would not be permitted to enter Portugal in that capacity.

"The Mozambican authorities have never questioned the Lisbon Government, but they have indisputable proof that certain Portuguese groups, linked primarily to the business sector, are financing RENAMO," Aquino de Braganca told DIARIO DE LISBOA in Lisbon.

Braganca, who was in Lisbon this week on a fact-finding mission connected with Mozambique's wish to clarify RENAMO's Portuguese connection, also declared that Maputo is certain that South Africa is still the "central element" in the destabilizing actions against the Samora Machel regime.

The Portuguese involvement "consists primarily in the activity of groups that are basically interested in recovering economic positions which they had in Mozambique in colonial times.

"Their interest in RENAMO derives from the illusion that the recovery of their former privileges will come about through the weakening of FRELIMO and the creation of a situation which would alter what was settled 10 years ago in the Lusaka accords."

According to Aquino Braganca, "while Samora Machel leads his nation's destiny, there will be no 'political deal' with these businessmen or with their 'protoges' that could threaten the Lusaka accords and the steps which followed them, specifically Sa Carneiro's decision to put a definite end to the economic dis-sension between Mozambique and Portugal."

With or Without Portugal

"One does not engage in political discussions with these groups. If Mozambique is dealing politically with Portugal, it deals with the Portuguese Government. This does not mean that Maputo refuses to talk with the Portuguese businessmen and examine ways to safeguard their interests in Mozambique or the possibilities for future investment, but today we have a foreign investment code and other similar legislation in the process of enactment. Any contacts with the businessmen would have to be within the framework defined by Mozambican law."

These statements, which basically reflect the official position of the Mozambican authorities, have been transmitted by Aquino de Braganca in his contacts in Lisbon with various political sectors, in addition to the government and the president of the republic.

Among the positions defined by Mozambique is the guarantee that "Portugal will continue to be given preference in any eventual introduction of forms of triangular cooperation.

"It is by a conscious decision that Mozambique is proceeding this way. We think there are mutual advantages in approaches of this type," Braganca said. He noted, however, that if cooperation with Portugal is impossible, "we will go ahead without Portugal, because there are other interested countries."

One of the ways in which Portugal can prove its interest in strengthening relations with Mozambique is "to put an end to the ambiguous position which it has assumed regarding a terrorist movement (RENAMO), whose actions also affect Portuguese interests."

Terrorists Like Kaulza

"Portugal must understand, once and for all, that RENAMO is a terrorist movement, a movement to which the term terrorist applies in precisely the same way that the Portuguese Government applies it to groups which commit violent acts in Portugal and the rest of Europe, in a challenge to the legally established powers. RENAMO's action is just as terroristic as that of Kaulza de Arriaga in ordering the murder of civilians in Nyriamo. After the recent revelations of Marcelo Caetano, now published in a book which has come out in Portugal, there can be no doubt about the culpability of the former commander in chief of the colonial armed forces.

"I think," Braganca stressed, "that a clarification by Portugal is already on the way. I am returning to Mozambique with the idea that the government of Mario Soares definitely intends to neutralize any Portuguese-based operations by RENAMO.

"I was even assured of this by various individuals," he added. "I consulted with General Fanes, with Mario Soares, with Rui Machete, with Jaime Gama and Almeida Santos, in the government, and I spoke with individuals in other political areas. Minister Jaime Gama assured me, for example, that Evo Fernandes, the secretary general of RENAMO, will not be permitted to return to Portugal in that capacity."

Arab Connection

Regarding the military situation in Mozambique, Aquino de Braganca assures that "it is not alarming, but it is not easy, either."

"We have real indications," he said, "that Samora's policy of political decentralization and of the reorganization of the army, with the use of young military cadres, has had encouraging results. This is particularly noticeable in Gaza and Manica provinces and part of Inhambane. In the center and north of the country, however, greater effort has been necessary because of the infiltration of terrorists from Malawi. This is the case in Nampula Province, where the situation cannot be considered good."

Malawi is just one link in the chain of destabilization, which has its strongest point in South Africa. The other one, in addition to the Portuguese component, is embodied in what Aquino calls that "Arab connection." "Weapons have been unloaded on Mozambican beaches (we know this for a certainty), originating in the Middle East."

"It is a new front in the diplomatic battle. We have already approached the Arabs to explain the real situation to them. It is similar to the approach we have taken with the Portuguese businessmen. Our contacts to date have been extremely encouraging. But we are going to pursue them."

A Year After N'Komati

All this is occurring 1 year after the greatest hopes were born with the N'Komati Accord. Aquino de Braganca was one of those who shared those hopes.

"My personal opinion was that the N'Komati Accord seemed to go further than the Lusaka accords. Whereas, in Lusaka, peace was assured with the Portuguese, N'Komati figured to guarantee the end of the conflict in the region. I thought that Pieter Botha had a Gaullian conception of power that he was following. Unfortunately, this man proved to be a little less than a Bismarck."

Contributing decisively to the noncompliance with the N'Komati accord has been the crisis situation inside South Africa, which, according to Braganca, is widening the breach between the government and the opposition (inside and outside the system), from the economic to the military area.

"This crisis is particularly affecting the 'tribo Afrikaner,' which had been governing since 1948 without significant opposition from the whites, but today this tribe has fallen apart; it is divided. Even the Nationalist Party, the party in power, is far from being united. There are at least two large factions within the party: one, a minority faction, which is ultraconservative and immobile, and the other, which thinks that not to change would be fatal."

"Military circles, " he continued, "are not escaping the division. From all indications, there is a strong 'military lobby,' a kind of power within the power, which enjoys relative autonomy and which is largely responsible for coordinating the subversive activity abroad and for maintaining contacts with foreign reactionary groups, in Israel, for example. Well, the most realistic segment of the government does not appear strong enough to neutralize this group and cannot disarm it, so it continues to act against Mozambique, with the support of the Conservative Party and of Portuguese groups established in South Africa, Madeira, Lisbon and Brazil."

West Must Understand

Within this context, one of the most important factors for an improvement in Portuguese-Mozambican relations is the reactivation of the military accords already established between Lisbon and Maputo. This has been one of the central topics of Braganca's contacts in Portugal.

In this area, Rui Machete, vice prime minister and minister of defense, "spoke quite frankly and was disposed to implement the military accords."

"I think," Braganca reported, "that this is the area where we should begin and which could facilitate economic cooperation between the two countries. I perceived a consensus on this matter between the government and the president of the republic.

"I insist: there is a need to give substance to the existing military accords. Mozambique does not need foreign troops on its territory, but it needs rapid intervention forces to operate in the type of war which we are waging. Here, technical support from Portugal, with its knowledge of the terrain and of this type of engagement, could be important. We are interested, but if Portugal does not respond positively, we have other options.

"To those who accuse us of aligning too closely with the Soviet Union, [I say that] our readiness to open up is the best proof that we have our own independent policy and that we are not giving it up. We maintain a friendly and useful relationship with the USSR. It supported us during the struggle for national liberation and even now, during the economic crisis which we are experiencing, Russia is supplying most of the fuel which allows the country to go on functioning.

"The only guarantee that we can give to the West," Aquino de Braganca concluded, "is that, with domestic stability, we will meet all our commitments. This is the message that should be understood by Portugal, as it has already been understood by other European countries."

6362

CSO: 3442/246

11 May 1985

MOZAMBIQUE

DLAKAMA: RENAMO NOT INTIMIDATED BY PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE

Lisbon O DIABO in Portuguese 26 Mar 85 p 17

[Text] More than 1,000 casualties inflicted on the government forces, including the dead, wounded and captured, as well as the capture or destruction of about 17 tons of weapons and 250 trucks and tanks: this is the general tally presented by the Mozambican National Resistance (RENAMO) from the operations conducted between 20 February and 20 March, in 5 of the country's 10 provinces.

In France, meanwhile, RENAMO Secretary General Ivo Fernandes declared that the guerrillas are closing in on the Mozambican capital, and admitted that it would be the target of an attack in May, at the end of the rainy season.

The detailed account in the aforementioned RENAMO military communique notes a rebel attack on the important port of Nacala, in the north, and another interruption of the electric power line to Maputo, coinciding with the first anniversary of the N'Komati Accord.

Another RENAMO communique vehemently denies statements by Roelof "Pik" Botha, foreign affairs minister of the Republic of South Africa, according to which RENAMO has a "Portuguese component" (which no one believes, the communique says in passing) and is linked to groups of smugglers and counterfeiters and to large companies.

"RENAMO," says the communique, "is a national organization which is struggling against the Soviet imperialism embodied in FRELIMO and against any type of regional expansionism, already demonstrated by the Republic of South Africa when a prominent official in its Foreign Ministry declared that "the port of Maputo is the natural port for the Transvaal."

Incidentally, the refuted statements of Minister Botha were part of a group of statements and positions by the Pretoria government, meant to insure the good relations with the Marxist FRELIMO regime which were foreseen in the unproductive N'Komati Accord.

Several observers have interpreted the present South African position to mean that Pretoria has gone the limit in yielding to North American pressures. For example, President Pieter Botha has already admitted that his country could

provide military aid to FRELIMO, "if requested." It is not seen, however, how South Africa has anything to gain by this policy, since the FRELIMO leaders still blame the government of Pieter Botha for the development of the RENAMO guerrilla action. A meeting in Lusaka of the six "Front Line" countries was extremely hostile to South Africa, accusing it of violating the N'komati Accord, and the domestic upheaval provoked by the ANC terrorists is escalating, for the authorities to take violent repressive action, which has already resulted in dozens of fatalities and the consequent international protest.

Dead Man Grants Interviews

Above all, according to the same observers, the behavior of some South African sectors, which are now bent on supporting the FRELIMO regime at all costs, suffers from a lack of credibility; there was the case of the morning daily THE CITIZEN of Johannesburg, which published statements "made days ago" by Engineer Jorge Jardim, who is known to have died about 3 years ago.

As if this were not enough, another imaginative journalist (this time from FRELIMO) "discovered" that the civil war in Mozambique was planned in 1971 by Ian Smith, former prime minister of Rhodesia, and his Portuguese counterparts Marcelo Caetano and Oliveira Salazar, forgetting that Salazar had died the year before.

RENAMO does not appear to be intimidated by this psychological warfare. Afonso Dhlakama, its president and commander in chief, reaffirms "the freedom and independence" of the movement, "values "for which RENAMO struggles and will continue to struggle after victory." He adds:

"Let the superpowers, at the world or regional level, try to impose on us their vision of their interests or the interest of some groups whose errors of perception they think they can correct with other errors. They will not succeed.

Appalling Disregard for Portuguese Cooperants

This statement by Afonso Dhlakama was part of a message published in the last issue of A LUTA CONTINUA, RENAMO's information bulletin, which also contained the full transcription of the reports of Amnesty International, denouncing the monstrous violations of human rights by the FRELIMO regime. "Although prisoners who have been sentenced to death by the Revolutionary Military Court may, in theory, appeal to the chief of state for clemency, there is no indication that any death penalty has been commuted," notes Amnesty International.

As it directly affects Portugal, the civil war in Mozambique continues to reveal the government's scandalous disregard for the Portuguese cooperants who have been arrested or who have disappeared. According to the CORREIO DA MANHA of 11 March, the families of Joaquim Moreira de Sousa and Rodrigo Ferreira Azevedo have gone for 6 months without any precise news of them. The two technicians from the Construtora do Tamega company were said to have been kidnaped and murdered by the RENAMO guerrillas in September 1984.

More than once it has been reported that the two men are alive. According to a brother-in-law of Moreira de Sousa, the management of Construtora do Tamega

was hoping that the two cooperants would be released in December or January. Inquiries by their families to the Red Cross and the president of the republic have been fruitless. It is really an intolerable situation. We do not believe that RENAMO would refuse to give the Red Cross some idea of what had happened to the two Portuguese if they were being held captive. We do not believe that the president of the republic cannot ask his friend Samora Machel if the story of the murder of the two cooperants by the guerrillas is true or just another sordid maneuver in the psychological warfare which FRELIMO is accustomed to using. In any event, it is intolerable that the Portuguese authorities remain passive in the face of the situation created for our countrymen in Mozambique, whether by RENAMO or by FRELIMO. It is intolerable and shameful.

6362

CSO: 3442/246

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

MUDGE ON TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS--Mr Dirk Mudge of the Multiparty Conference of South-West Africa says action will be taken in the interests of all the inhabitants of the territory in the transitional period before independence. Addressing a news conference at the J.G. Strydom Airport near Windhoek, Mr Mudge said that the interests of individual parties would not take precedence over the interests of individuals during this period. He said that he did not know when the new legislative and executive authorities announced by the state president in the House of Assembly today would come into effect. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 18 Apr 85 MB]

CSO: 3400/34

REUNION

BRIEFS

UDF GAINS--Auguste Legros of the rightist RPR party was re-elected chairman of the island's governing council on March 22. The vice-chairmanship went to Jean-Paul Virapouille, thanks to his UDF group's good performance in the elections. The port of La Pointe des Galets, vital to the island and paralysed since March 19 by a dockers' strike, was due to resume working following the one-day general strike called for March 28 by the most powerful trade union, the CGTR. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 30 Mar 85 p 8]

CSO: 3400/30

SOMALIA

BRIEFS

ISRAELI AID ALLEGATION--According to the opposition Somali Salvation Democratic Front (SSDF), a Mogadishu government delegation led by the chief of the national militia, General Abderrahman Abdi Hussein (who is a son-in-law of President Mohamed Siad Barre), made a secret visit to Israel last month. An SSDF communique said an agreement providing for Israel to supply technical aid in espionage and sabotage, as well as military equipment, had been signed, after South Africa acted as an intermediary. I.O.N.--Military co-operation with Israel would have much more serious consequences than that with South Africa for Somalia, closely dependent as it is on funds from the Arab oil states of the Gulf, in particular Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. It seems unlikely that President Siad should take the risk while western aid sources are making their assistance subject to increasing economic stringency on the part of Somalia. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 30 Mar 85 p 5]

CSO: 3400/30

11 May 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

INSURANCE CLAIMS FOR RIOT DAMAGES REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Apr 85 pp 1, 2

[Article by Tony Stirling]

[Text]

THE South African Special Risks Insurance Association has paid out an estimated R26-million in claims arising out of the current riots in South Africa.

These figures, which because of the unabated nature of the problem, remain provisional, were given to The Citizen yesterday by SASRIA.

The managing director, Mr Rodney Schneeberger, said the claims had been lower than anticipated because of a considerable saving in replacing damaged property, particularly Government-owned buildings, hit by the riots since last September.

Claims were still being processed and because of this and the unabating nature of the unrest it was not possible to estimate the eventual total.

Mr Schneeberger said the SASRIA figures were in respect only of properties and vehicles covered by special risk insurance.

The claims received to date included about 700 vehicles and 300 businesses and properties.

Revision

He indicated that because of the large number of claims arising out of the riots SASRIA was now considering a revision of its rates, terms and conditions.

SASRIA, which came into operation in April 1979, was formed in response to the Soweto riots of 1976.

Government and the insurance industry then recognised that ordinary insurance was not intended to cover damage caused by "political terrorism".

Under the scheme, insurance companies act as agents to SASRIA, which operates as a business under a board, one of whose members represents the Government.

Although SASRIA has built up substantial funds of its own and separate reinsurance arrangements, the Government is its ultimate reinsurer.

According to Mr Schneeberger, South Africa is one of the few countries able to offer relatively cheap insurance against material damage caused in riots.

It does not offer life insurance cover, which is covered under other types of policies.

Until the end of September 1984, when violence erupted in the Vaal Triangle before spreading to the rest of the country, SASRIA largely dealt with claims arising out of terrorist bombings in the urban areas.

However, since then the pattern has changed and to an ever-increasing degree it is dealing with claims arising out of unrest in the townships, which have caused it to consider restructuring its rates.

Insurance offered by SASRIA includes cover to commerce, industry and the public, as well as the Government and local authorities.

All sectors are today reasonably well insured against riot risks, according to Mr Schneeberger.

The cover appears cheap: a vehicle can be insured at a cost of R10, cover for houses runs at R2,50 per R1 000 of value and industrial and commercial risks at R10,00 per R1 000 of value.

Storm damage

The S A Insurance Association released figures yesterday showing that the disastrous storms that hit parts of South Africa last year have proved a considerable factor in the increase of certain insurance rates.

A total of R110-million in claims had been met for storm damage last year.

The claims arose from the severe Vereeniging and Reef storms last November, Cyclones Domoina and Imboa, hailstorms at Bethal, Pretoria and Kriel, and storms in the Cape last May.

Storms at Vereeniging and on the Reef alone led to an estimated R17-million for vehicle damage alone.

Claims for damage to households and homes totalled nearly R24-million — almost three times that of the previous year.

Damage in the industrial, commercial and other sectors totalled R86-million, a more than sixfold increase over 1983.

In the fire, homeowners and combined policy sector, insurers paid out an average of R1,34 against each R1,00 received in premiums last year.

It is this which has given rise to announcements by major companies of considerable increases in insurance premiums for householders and combined policies, while vehicle insurance is also increasing.

CSO: 3400/40

SOUTH AFRICA

ANGOLA WITHDRAWAL GIVES SOUTH AFRICA EDGE FOR CUBAN REMOVAL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Apr 85 p 13

[Article by Brian Stuart]

[Text]

The withdrawal of South African forces from Angola is expected to give South Africa a political edge in demanding the removal of Cuban troops, as a step towards independence for South West Africa.

This has been confirmed by Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs. But he declined to comment further, pending a major statement which the State President, Mr P W Botha, is due to make in Parliament tomorrow.

Of the effect SA troop withdrawals from Angola would have on independence for SWA, Mr Botha said: "Of course there have been discussions. But this is a very important matter and the State President will deal with it."

"I will make no comment until the State President makes his announcement."

He confirmed that Dr. Chester Crocker, US Assistant Secretary of State, had presented South Africa and Angola with "a set of ideas" on troop withdrawals from Angola, and these were

being considered by both governments.

Mr Botha told a Press conference in Cape Town yesterday that Cuban withdrawal was a prerequisite for the implementation of Resolution 435.

"As far as we are concerned, and the Americans are concerned, and I believe to a lesser degree some European governments are concerned, we must first have an agreement on Cuban withdrawal. That remains the South African Government's position."

Asked why South Africa had "unilaterally" ordered disengagement of South African forces from southern Angola, Mr Botha replied: "In the circumstances, we stand to gain more politically, to put it bluntly, by disengaging to the border."

The withdrawal of South African security forces would place a greater responsibility on Angola to ensure that Swapo did not step up its violence against SWA.

"Last December we had evidence of a large-

scale southward thrust by Swapo --- they usually do so during the rainy season. The rainy season is now drawing to a close and we feel that the Swapo threat has been effectively repulsed.

"We are aware of continuing Swapo activity. We had to weigh the relative security threat against the political advantages of withdrawing now."

"The Minister of Defence (General Magnus Malan) and I are agreed that the political advantages are greater than the security advantages."

"We are not jeopardising our security interests. Should it be necessary, security forces can take appropriate action against Swapo from the border."

Mr Botha said the Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC) had performed a valuable service as a forum in which to discuss problems and "to pass on messages to the two governments".

The body had been set up last year to oversee the implementation of an agreement for the mutual withdrawal of forces. He felt it would be in the in-

terests of both sides for the JMC or some similar body to continue after South Africa's withdrawal by the end of this week.

However, there were "other methods of communication".

Mr Botha said that while he expected South Africa to receive at least "a little credit" for withdrawing, he believed pressure would now mount to get South Africa out of SWA for the implementation of Resolution 435.

He also believed it would lead to a step-up in American pressure for the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

It was on these issues that he told the Press: "Let us wait until the State President makes an announcement."

SOUTH AFRICA

MILL CANCELS AGREEMENT WITH SAAWU

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 19 Apr 85 p 2

[Text]

UNION Flour Mills, a Durban subsidiary of the Premier Group has cancelled its agreement with the South African Allied Workers Union, an agreement which has been in existence since October, 1983.

Approached for comment yesterday a spokesman for the Premier Group said that after a long history of conflict the management of the Union Flour Mills took a decision to cancel the agreement with the Baking and Allied Workers Union, an affiliate of Saawu.

"Workers participated in illegal strikes last week for one and a half days and again this week for a day and a half. Management have repeatedly and consistently endeavoured to build a healthy relationship with the union without success," the spokesman said.

"The union was informed of management's decision to cancel the agreement this week after the company had made its concern clear to shop stewards and officials last week."

The trouble at the mill began when workers with grievances against a manager, marched him from the plant. Management regarded the incident as a serious infringement of agreed procedures for the redress of grievances and invoked the agreed disciplinary procedure regarding eight workers.

The union declined to participate in the disciplinary hearing and also declined to invoke the agreed upon procedure to redress grievances against the manager concerned.

Eight workers were dismissed and about 400 of the 500-strong workforce at the mill went on strike.

Management agreed to look into the workers' grievances but not before the strike was ended.

This week, further problems arose and a second strike took the plant out for another day and a half. Management then decided to revoke the agreement.

Workers are now back at work. Union Flour Mills has indicated that it will talk to any representatives of the workers.

Efforts to contact union spokesman in Johannesburg and Durban were unsuccessful.

SOUTH AFRICA

INDEBTEDNESS OF CITIZENS REPORTEDLY GROWS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Apr 85 p 14

[Text]

THE South African man in the street is plunging deeper into debt as the recession worsens — and final figures for last year of court actions concerning debt show civil cases recorded, summonses issued and judgments totaling more than 1,4-million.

Significantly, the figures show private people as the biggest offenders. Of 879 147 civil cases recorded and summonses issued during the year, 720 451 were for private people.

And of 355 065 civil default and consent judgments, 350 542 involved private people.

Between October and December alone last year summonses for debt jumped by 20 percent on the figure for the period in 1983 — to 221 093 from 184 197.

At the same time debt judgments increased by 13 percent, to 101 400 from 89 752.

In both categories, as far as private people were concerned, the biggest judgments and most summonses were issued for goods sold and failure to pay for various services, most of them professional.

Civil and default consent judgments were given against private people during the year in 148 596 cases involving goods sold and 64 211 cases of non-payment of professional services — plus 35 057 other cases of non-payment for other services rendered.

Civil cases recorded and summonses issued against private people for goods sold totalled 255 950, while for professional services they totalled 118 586.

CSO: 3400/40

11 May 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

GENERAL MOTORS PLANS TO STAY PUT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Apr 85 p 11

[Text]

PORT ELIZABETH. -- General Motors has no plans to relocate its operations from Port Elizabeth to the Reef, nor will it bow to mounting disinvestment pressures in the US and withdraw from South Africa.

These twin assurances were forcibly spelled out at a ceremony in Port Elizabeth yesterday to mark the production of GM's 1 500 000th car.

Attending the ceremony was GM's vice president in charge of Latin American and South African operations, Mr John McCormack, who told dignitaries, including guest of honour, the Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman:

"I want to say that we're determined to remain a vital component of the motor industry in this country . . . and here in Port Elizabeth."

Evidence of this commitment, said both Mr McCormack and GM's managing director, Mr Lou Wilking, was the major investment in tooling up for the new Opel Kadett.

Some R40-million was reputedly invested by GM to produce the new model -- and the 1 500 000th vehicle that rolled off GM's production line yesterday, a Kadett GSI -- represented "the very latest in engineering technology and design," said Mr Wilking.

At an earlier Press conference, GM's marketing director, Mr Hal Carpenter, said the company aimed to capture 15 per cent of the lower-medium priced car market in South Africa, "which this year will represent 54 per cent of total passenger cars marketed."

"Which means we're aiming at selling 1 600 units a month," he said.

Commenting on the launch of the new Kadett which had won a "clutch of motoring awards overseas," Mr Wilking said the success of the new model was "fundamental to the success of the company."

The new car would be

launched through GM's dealer network on Friday.

At the conference Mr Wilking emphasised that a merger of production facilities with other South African manufacturers could only take place where this made economic sense and led to greater output from GM's plant.

Although GM had repeatedly stated that it would welcome either a South African shareholder or a manufacturing partner, no discussions with prospective asso-

ciates had yet taken place.

"And any arrangement would have as its basic premise greater throughput through this plant," Mr Wilking said.

Commenting on the Ford/Arcar merger announced earlier this year, Mr Wilking said no competitive advantages were yet to be seen from the merger.

"And whether they do in the future . . . who knows? -- Sapa.

SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT URGED TO ENCOURAGE SCHOOLS FOR ALL RACES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Apr 85 p 4

[Text]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY -- The Government should encourage and support the creation of as many private schools as possible so larger numbers of children from the different race groups can attend the same schools. Mr Horace van Rensburg (PFP, Bryanston) said.

Speaking in the Education Vote during the committee stage of the Budget, Mr Van Rensburg said when it became clear that multi-racial schooling could take place without incident and without lowering standards or impairing the identities of different groups, it would be possible for the Government to start opening public schools.

Insight

"By proposing the scrapping of Section 16 of the Immorality Act and Mixed Marriages Act, the Government has displayed both the insight and the courage to accept that the State should not

intervene in the right of people to choose their own partners."

He said the Government should in the same way, accept that it does not have the right to prevent people of different race groups from attending the same schools.

Mr Van Rensburg also appealed to the Minister of National Education to finalise the transfer of education from the provinces to the Department of Education and Culture.

Intolerable

"We are faced with the intolerable situation that while the House of Delegates and the House of Representatives are already in full control of the education of their communities, the House of Assembly is not

It was ridiculous that all four provinces should be involved with different legislation for education and the fees parents should pay.

Mr Van Rensburg said the Government's inability to implement its deci-

sion to phase out provincial education control was "most unimpressive"

Mr Jan Hoon (CP, Kuruman) said the PFP had long campaigned for the repeal of Section 16 of the Immorality Act and the Mixed Marriages Act and the Government was now following their advice.

Now the PFP was calling for mixed education which meant the government would soon be taking steps to integrate education.

Mr Hoon asked whether the Government considered sport to be an "own affair". In 1977 the present Minister of Co-operation, Dr Gerrit Viljoen had said that sports clubs would have to be kept separate, by legislation if necessary, to ensure that the identity of Whites was not threatened. Did Dr Viljoen still believe that?

SOUTH AFRICA

RECESSION HAS 'DEVASTATING' EFFECT ON BLACKS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Apr 85 p 11

[Text]

PIETERMARITZBURG. — Economic recession had an "immediate and devastating" effect on Blacks, Mr Ron Miller, Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, said yesterday in an address he gave at Michaelhouse School.

It especially affected unskilled workers, who comprised most of the Black workforce — as well as almost 90 percent of the unemployed, according to the text of his speech released in Cape Town.

Mr Miller, speaking on the country's economic future and its likely effect on political development, said there was a correlation between the state of the economy and the potential for political activity in South Africa, with special reference to Black-White relationships and the prospects for the advancement of Black political aspirations.

At times when the economy was booming and the average White worker found it easy to obtain employment at a

good rate of pay, he felt secure in his attempts at satisfying his material needs, and became far more tolerant of advancement by others economically, socially and politically.

Black economic advancement during times of high economic growth, on the other hand, tended to focus Blacks' attention, especially those in skilled occupations, on their state of relative deprivation when compared to Whites.

This, he said, generally resulted in increased agitation for a better deal, including political advancement.

Boom times were also "high season" for Black and White trade unions to demand a greater share of the spoils for their union members.

He said more than R5-billion was being spent on education this year in

spite of the economic recession.

Mr Miller said South Africa could not afford to cut inflation or State expenditure at the cost of unemployment.

It was precisely at times of potentially high unemployment that the State needed to come to the aid of society to continue to finance those functions which would lead to a higher standard of living through a higher standard of education for all population groups.

The current average of four years formal education for Blacks and programmes to improve this situation left the Government no alternative but to increase expenditure in this field, he said.

Mr Miller said at present about half a million Blacks had lost their jobs and more than 100 000 Whites, Coloureds, Indians and Blacks were registered as unemployed. — Sapa

SOUTH AFRICA

RUGBY OFFICIAL ON NZ TEAM'S TOUR, UDF PROTEST

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Apr 85 pp 1, 2

[Article by Pieter Coetzee]

[Text]

THE All Blacks' rugby matches in South Africa will not be disrupted by demonstrations. This assurance comes from Dr Danie Craven, president of the South African Rugby Board.

He said yesterday that he had been assured the protests, if any, would be peaceful.

"I am friendly with a lot of top members of the UDF (United Democratic Front). They have assured me that games will not be disrupted. They don't want violence. If demonstrations take place, they will be peaceful," Dr Craven said.

He had the highest praise for the New Zealand Rugby Union Council. "It was a brave decision to defy a Government directive and accept our invitation for an All Blacks team to tour South Africa," he said.

"Not only South Africa and New Zealand, but the whole world has taken note of the decision by New Zealand rugby. Political leaders in anti-South African countries may not like it, but the rugby world is elated".

Asked whether he thought the scrapping of the two laws prohibiting

marriage and sex across the colour bar, which was announced on Monday, had been instrumental in the green light being given Dr Craven said he was certain the New Zealand rugby authorities had made up their minds long before these law changes had been announced.

Announcing the decision to tour, NZ rugby boss, Mr Cez Blazey said the ruling 18-man NZRUC had voted for the controversial tour by a "substantial majority", but would not reveal voting figures.

Mr Blazey told a Press conference the Union rejected arguments that a tour would give support to South Africa's apartheid policies or would hurt other sports.

He said the Council had carefully considered the Government's argument that New Zealand's international relations would be harmed but had

not made the plea a primary factor in its decision.

The Council had to be satisfied it was taking the right decision, he said.

"In the end that was the primary factor," Mr Blazey added.

He told reporters he had no fears for the safety of the team in South Africa, but he said New Zealand rugby was being picked on.

Reuter reports New Zealand Prime Minister Mr David Lange said after the announcement it was to Rugby Union's eternal shame that it had decided to send a national team to South Africa.

Mr Lange, who has appealed to rugby chiefs not to tour, heard the news from Wellington just before boarding his aircraft during a stopover after a tour of Africa and India.

"They knew what the score was and it is to their eternal shame that they are going," a visibly upset Mr Lange told reporters.

But he also hinted that Australia could deny the team transit rights in Australia as it had done to the Springbok team which toured New Zealand in 1981.

The number of Test matches is still to be decided by the SA Board and the New Zealand Council. The SA Board favours a 16 match tour, including four Tests, while some New Zealand sources have indicated that a 12-match tour with three Tests would suit the All Blacks better.

The Citizen correspondent in Wellington, New Zealand, reports that the NZRFU has stated that it would "fall in with whatever arrangements the SARB makes".

This is seen as an indication that four Test matches are likely to be played, possibly at Newlands in Cape Town, Loftus Versfeld in Pretoria, Kings Park in Durban, and Ellis Park in Johannesburg.

The itinerary, once finalised and agreed upon by both countries, will be released in New Zealand and South Africa at the same time.

"There will be no leaks on either side," Dr Craven promised.

SOUTH AFRICA

MINISTER WELCOMES KIWI DECISION TO MAKE TOUR

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Apr 85 p 4

[Text]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The New Zealand Rugby Union's decision to send a team to tour South Africa was welcomed yesterday by the Deputy Minister of National Education, Mr Pierre Cronje.

"I am extremely pleased by their (the union's) courageous decision — in the face of tremendous pressure — to go ahead and send a team," he said in a committee stage debate on the National Education Budget Vote.

"The interests of sport have transcended the interests of politics," he added, saying the issues of sport and culture were being used to try to isolate South Africa.

Despite these pressures South Africa was succeeding in countering "this campaign of animosity."

The department's own sport advancement officer

abroad was building valuable contacts and disseminating information about the true state of sport in the country and the sporting bodies' "ambassador"

Mr Eddie Barlow was also doing sterling work.

"In the past year, despite the attempts to isolate us, 961 South African sportsmen representing 48 different forms of sport visited 29 foreign countries.

"And the international sporting world reciprocated: 2 972 international sportsmen from 53 countries representing 51 forms of sport visited South Africa."

Mr Cronje said that while he was hosting 60 foreign anglers recently one had told him all would leave as "staunch ambassadors" for South Africa.

This form of "silent diplomacy" was succeeding

in countering the attempts to isolate the Republic.

On the cultural level too, South Africa was succeeding in liaison internationally.

In the current financial year 25 foreign cultural leaders would have been the guests of his department, and such people invariably told him without being asked that they had gained a favourable impression of the country.

The many youth and other exchange programmes and contributions by South Africans at international congresses and arts festivals also contributed.

Mr Cronje said more should be done to promote Afrikaans abroad as "an export product." The youngest of the Germanic languages should, however, be promoted as a "friendly language, not

one associated with oppression."

Some R750 000 had been budgeted by his department to promote Afrikaans overseas, where it was studied at several universities.

SOUTH AFRICA

REACTION TO NZ TOUR DECISION REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Apr 85 p 2

[Article by Brian Stuart and Sapa]

[Excerpts]

CAPE TOWN. — The All Blacks tour of South Africa later this year is "good news" says Mr F W de Klerk, Minister of Home Affairs and of National Education, which includes sport.

"The fact that the tour is taking place is good news for all lovers of rugby and can be regarded as a victory for autonomy in sport," said Mr De Klerk.

There had been no political interference by South Africa in the decision, nor would there be any political interference, the Minister said.

PFP spokesman on sport, Mr Mike Tarr, said sports contacts were an incentive to change by helping to break down barriers in a polarised society. His party was pleased the tour was on.

Conservative Party spokesman Mr Daan van der Merwe said he was pleased New Zealand's Rugby Union had not given in to pressure and

had decided to go ahead with the tour. "I hope they will enjoy the tour."

Mr Brian Page, NRP spokesman said there were still many anti-tour pressures, but he hoped the players would enjoy their visit to this country.

"Let sport be sport and politics stay in Parliament," Mr Page said.

Outside Parliament the anti-tour groups made their feelings known.

And the United Democratic Front (UDF) said it would link up with like-thinking bodies to take action against the tour.

UDF national publicity secretary Mr Patrick Lekota said: "The New Zealand Rugby Union has made a pact with the same government which denied Black players equal opportunities in sport."

The tour will be a great stimulus for South African rugby, former Springbok captain Morne du Plessis said.

"Our players need regular international

competition for continuity in the building-up of a strong Springbok side. And apart from the All Blacks' visit acting as a spur to our players, it will be important for the growth of the game.

Meanwhile, foreign reaction to the decision has been hostile. In London the organisers of next year's Edinburgh Commonwealth Games said they disapproved of the decision to tour South Africa.

Spokesman Mr David Dixon said the Scottish Commonwealth Games Council would "certainly" convey its disapproval.

In Addis Ababa a top African sport official called on the continent to end sporting links with New Zealand if the All Blacks went ahead with its planned tour.

Mr Yidnekatchew Tessema, president of the Union of African Sports Confederation, also said New Zealand should be barred from participating in the Commonwealth Games. — Sapa-Reuter.

11 May 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

INFLUX CONTROL POLICY RECONSIDERED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Apr 85 p 4

[Text]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. —

The Government was reconsidering the influx control policy to allow Blacks greater mobility, depending on availability of housing and employment, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said.

In reply to a question by Mr Jac Rabie (LP Reigerpark) the Minister said that with the exception of illegal squatters, no Blacks would be removed until existing policy had been reviewed.

However, illegal squatters would not be tolerated.

In a further question, Mr Rabie asked if the Minister could give an assurance that bulldozers would no longer be used.

Mr Viljoen said he could not commit himself to specific future actions but would see to it that removals were conducted humanely and with restraint.

He also referred to a comment made by the State President, Mr P W Botha recently, that such removals should be accom-

panied by an improvement in the living conditions of the people concerned.

Mr Tommy Abrahams (LP, Wentworth) asked the Minister if further influx control legislation would be introduced during the present session of Parliament.

The Minister said it was very unlikely but that a working group was conducting an urgent investigation into it.

He said he hoped draft legislation would be submitted later this year for consideration by the relevant standing committee for introduction in the 1986 Parliamentary session.

11 May 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

ZULU LEADER LASHES PFP FOR UNREST REMARKS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Apr 85 p 8

[Text]

DURBAN. — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, head of the KwaZulu nation, said yesterday from Ulundi that he stood by his criticism of the PFP in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly on Monday night.

Chief Buthelezi said that it was time that the PFP stopped giving inaccurate accounts about various incidents in South Africa. It was high time that some of the party's members stopped "talking out of both sides of their mouths" as far as Inkatha was concerned.

In the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly on Monday night Chief Buthelezi lashed out at the PFP Parliamentary group which visited Uitenhage after the shootings on March 22.

He also criticised a report on the killings in Time magazine of April

8, which said that Zulus from Natal were among the men who opened fire at Uitenhage.

The report claimed that Zulus traditionally regarded the Xhosa people of the Eastern Cape as enemies.

Chief Buthelezi said this was a lot of nonsense.

"The talk about White commanded Black police being 'Gatsha impi's' has now, thanks to the PFP, spread across the world."

He said it was high time that Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the PFP, stepped in and disciplined some of his Party's members who did not know the feelings of Blacks.

The future of KwaZulu-Natal was in the melting pot and that the NRP had already phased themselves out of any future political existence.

If the PFP had a future, it would be because they could expand their power base in Natal and become territorially important in at least one region of the country.

CSO: 3400/40

SOUTH AFRICA

ALL POPULATION GROUPS TO GET COMMON ID

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Apr 85 pp 1, 2

[Text]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — All population groups will be issued with a common identity document, probably from July 1 1986, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, said in the Assembly yesterday.

Replying to a question by Mr John Malcomess (PFP, Port Elizabeth Central), he said there were no "imperative provisions" in South African law which required citizens to carry identity documents with them.

However, both the Population Registration Act and the Blacks (abolition of passes and co-ordination of documents) Act provided that documents should be produced to an authorised officer on request.

Different groups did not carry the same document because Blacks fell under a different Act to the other groups. However, the

issuing of a uniform identity document to all population groups would probably commence on July 1, 1986.

In reply to a supplementary question by Mr Horace van Rensburg (PFP, Bryanston), Mr De Klerk said all people had to use identity documents. White people without them had not been able to vote in the referendum.

Asked if a further supplementary question by Mr Malcomess whether he realised that to compare the carrying of identity documents by Whites with those carried by Blacks was a "sinister and wrong picture," Mr De Klerk replied that Mr Malcomess was trying to discredit the State President, Mr P W Botha.

with regard to comments made during the American television series "Nightline".

Mr Malcomess said he had seen the interview. "Do you not believe that to compare the two, when hundreds of thousands of Blacks have been arrested, is misleading in the extreme?"

Mr De Klerk replied that he disagreed and that Mr Malcomess could raise the matter during the State President's Budget. —Sapa.

SOUTH AFRICA

INCREASED FOREIGN INVESTMENT REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Apr 85 p 16

[Text]

PORT ELIZABETH—Despite intensified attempts to discourage it, foreign investment in South Africa had increased from R23 billion in 1979 to R43 billion today, the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said in Port Elizabeth yesterday.

At a ceremony to mark the 1.5 millionth vehicle produced by General Motors in South Africa, he said. That the inevitable question was why South Africa remained an attractive outlet for foreign investments even under the "difficult" circumstances created by pressure groups against investment.

One reason was that South Africa recognised that foreign investors would not invest in the country if they were not properly rewarded.

Foreign investment

could only prosper in a climate of political stability and in that respect South Africa had succeeded "remarkably well" in its part of a "tumultuous continent."

"What is more, the country's political stability is flexible and is being adjusted in a realistic manner to changing circumstances."

Other factors conducive to investment were the country's wealth of raw materials, well-developed infrastructure, growing internal market and wealth of managerial talent.

Describing disinvest-

ment as "an international cliché," Mr Schoeman said there are three distinct attitudes toward South Africa.

There was President Reagan's "constructive engagement" policy, the concern for profits by businessmen and the "so-called champions of the social gospel which can be readily associated with the broader elements of liberalism."

While disinvestment could hurt South Africa, it was ironic that it would hurt most those for whom a better deal was envisaged by the disinvestment lobby.

Mr Schoeman said South Africa had weathered conditions of uncertainty caused by international threats of sanctions and boycotts in the '60s and '70s.

"On each occasion the country emerged stronger than before.

"In fact, the cries for disinvestment may eventually prove a blessing in some respect as local entrepreneurs are offered the opportunity to obtain a larger share in local corporate management." — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/40

11 May 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

ACADEMIC WARNS OF EFFECTS OF PW'S 'DUAL ROLE'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Apr 85 p 17

[Text]

THE State President's persistence in the dual role of Head of State and leader of a party could escalate this country into unprecedented polarisation, bitterness and division.

This is the opinion of Professor Willem Kleynhans, Professor of Political Science at Unisa.

He was one of a number of political academics and politicians who warned last year of the "dangers inherent in an untenable and unfair system" in which the governing party's leader was also Head of State.

Events were now justifying this warning.

The Carolina Town Council this week decided to reverse a previous decision and to withhold the freedom of the town from Mr P W Botha.

Meanwhile, in Port Elizabeth the National Party is campaigning for funds and asking for donations to the "P W Botha Reform Initiative Fund."

Already, said Prof Kleynhans, businessmen had been pressed to pay for dinners to meet Mr Botha — money which went into the Nat Party kitty.

Prof Kleynhans said: "Obviously it is untenable in democratic terms that a Head of State should also head a political party.

"This is all the more so in South Africa with our multiplicity of peoples and the question nobody can avoid is how can the Head of State impartially serve all the peoples when he was elected to that position by a party.

"And his election by that party, in this case as leader in the Cape and then as national leader, means he must be committed and has a duty to that party."

He said the party was his (Mr Botha's) master, and he had to serve that master.

In this capacity he now not only initiates policy but also puts it into practice — policy ordained by the governing party.

"How can he be impartial and act for all three houses — let alone for the Blacks — when he could be faced with a decision contrary to his master's voice, his party's hierarchy."

Prof Kleynhans added the situation was untenable and thoroughly unhealthy. It meant humiliation and embarrassment for the image of the Head of State and a situation was being created which could reverberate throughout society.

"One has only to look at how it has all started — with army officers of one persuasion reportedly refusing to drink a toast to the head of State."

Mr Botha would simply have to face the fact that he could not be "flesh and fowl" at the same time.

CSO: 3400/40

11 May 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

'MAN-IN-STREET' SUPPORTS ABOLITION OF MIXED MARRIAGES ACT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Apr 85 p 10

[Text]

THE Johannesburg man-in-the-street yesterday applauded the Government's decision to abolish the Mixed Marriages Act and the sex-across-the-colour-bar clause of the Immorality Act.

In a random survey by The Citizen in a major Johannesburg shopping area, the general opinion expressed was one of relief at seeing the end of "unnecessary evils" and hope that the move would be extended to other areas such as the Group Areas Act.

The decision was seen by some as "a slap in the face of all the opponents of South Africa".

"The Government has pulled the carpet right out from underneath them," a Coloured man, who preferred to remain anonymous said, adding

that he had just returned to South Africa with his German-born White wife after spending 20 years in Germany.

"For the first time in my life I feel proud to be a South African."

"This will open the floodgates for all South Africans overseas to return. They are all homesick you know," he said.

Mr Graham Bell, an airline steward, said: "It's about time this happened. I think they've done the right thing."

A British immigrant, Sharon White, approved wholeheartedly.

"I feel there should be no discrimination at all," said Mr Mike Levin, a retired Johannesburg resident.

"There may be problems with the Group Areas Act, but I think

these kind of laws should go as well. It's about time the whole lot went, but this is a move in the right direction," Mr R A Paisley of Berea, said.

Mrs A K Rosettenstein said: "People won't rush out tomorrow and marry a person of a different colour."

A mother of two, Mrs Jenny Edwards, said while the laws did not directly affect her, she was not unduly worried about the consequences.

Mrs Rose Mazibuko said one of the worst aspects was the consequences for Black women. "White men will be glad because if they marry a Black woman they won't have to worry about a maid. We can already do everything and marriage to a maid will be an easy way out."

Miss Patricia Ntseke described the Government's act as "a good thing because we are all humans and should be allowed to marry who we want."

Mr Simon Buthelezi said: "We are all human beings. In the eyes of God we are all equal and I think it's right that these laws are changing. We all live in one country, let it be in good company."

A small minority felt the Government's move as "pathetic and dirty".

A Doornfontein Technikon student, Mr Athol Stewart, said: "If God wanted us to intermarry he would have made us all Coloured. I don't think people will go for it. And what about the children who turn into desperate humans?"

CSO: 3400/40

SOUTH AFRICA

NATAL LAUDS CHIEF BUTHELEZI'S EFFORTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Apr 85 p 12

[Text]

DURBAN. -- Natal community leaders and businessmen yesterday joined with Dr J N Reddy, leader of the Opposition, in his praise for the statemanship of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi during the past two months of crisis and trauma.

Leading members of political parties, industrialists and businessmen in Natal also yesterday praised the role of Chief Buthelezi head of the Kwa Zulu nation.

Mr Frank Martin, the senior MEC, Natal, said yesterday that Chief Buthelezi had played a major role in maintaining peace in the past few months among the Zulu people, the biggest ethnic group in South Africa.

A leading businessman Dr Nick Labuschagne, managing director of John Orr Holdings, said the Zulu people were having as difficult a time than any other race group in the country.

The spokesman for the Natal Chamber of Industry said yesterday that there was no doubt that Chief Buthelezi, a man of moderation, had the respect of the people and they followed his leadership and did not become involved in riots, agitation and boycotts.

CSO: 3400/40

SOUTH AFRICA

VAN DER WALL ON IMPROVING ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF BLACKS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Apr 85 p 17

[Article by Brian Stuart]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN --- Improving economic conditions for Blacks must be linked with the development of structures that meet Black political aspirations, says Dr G van der Wall, Director General for Co-operation and Development.

In his annual report to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Dr Van der Wall stressed that peaceful co-existence could only be established with the creation of adequate political structures for Blacks.

"It is relatively easy to establish and maintain good relationships at a personal level, but ingenuity and diligence is required to achieve the same between groups and nations," he said in the report, tabled in Parliament.

"It is not sufficient only to look after the econom-

ic and physical needs of the people, but it is just as important that the necessary structures should be created through which the Black peoples' spiritual, social and cultural aspirations can flourish in a natural manner.

"The concept of community development, in the true sense of the word, has therefore been completely accepted and the Department will endeavour to achieve the greatest possible involvement of communities in all development projects. It is the only way to lasting self-determination.

"Experience has taught that good relationships and peaceful co-existence can only be established when the complete needs of man are given the necessary attention.

"Although the economic, social, spiritual and cultural needs of the Black peoples will constantly be cared for, it is essential that precedence

be given to the development of the necessary political structures to meet the political needs and aspirations of the various Black nations in South Africa."

Dr Van der Wall said that in future, even more than in the past, the Department of Co-operation and Development would have to be seen as increasing the standard of living of Blacks in close co-operation with the people themselves.

He noted that agriculture played a decisive role in the economies of the self-governing national states. With an estimated 45 million people to be fed by the end of the century, it was vital to use South Africa's agricultural potential to the full.

For this reason the development of agriculture in the national states enjoyed priority in the Department's economic planning.

During the past year, R6,5 million had been spent on a special programme to create a total of 25 676 new jobs to combat unemployment in the national states.

The six self-governing states are KwaNdebele, GaZankulu, Lebowa, KaNgwane, KwaZulu and QwaQwa.

SOUTH AFRICA

CP TO FIGHT INCLUSION OF BLACKS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Apr 85 p 4

[Text]

THE Conservative Party would fight against the inclusion of Blacks in the political system, the party's leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht said.

Dr Treurnicht said his party was "totally opposed to power sharing" and the State President could not expect the CP to assist in finding a way to accommodate Blacks in the political system.

He said the CP policy was one of partition of the races and political participation within their own geographical areas.

"We will support the Government if they continue to grant independence to separate states, but we cannot accept the granting of rights to Blacks outside these states.

"How can you accommodate Blacks other than by allowing them into Parliament? What other way can it be done?"

Dr Treurnicht said Blacks would never be satisfied with an informal forum. He said the White people of this country had gained their independence and their own Parliament, and it was a basic political principle that if you started giving away your power you would eventually lose it all.

Dr Treurnicht said he supported the State President in his strong stand against the ANC and his efforts to secure the safety of the people of the country.

He read a quotation

from a piece of paper which he said had been circulating at the University of the North. The paper stated that 19 brave men, women and children had been killed by police while taking part in a peaceful demonstration in Uitenhage, and 42 children of apartheid had died in the Westdene bus accident.

Dr Treurnicht said this was an example of the sick attitude and spirit of the people with whom a peaceful settlement had to be negotiated.

CSO: 3400/40

SOUTH AFRICA

SOWETAN DISCUSSES BLACK VS BLACK VIOLENCE

MB180543 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 10 Apr 85 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] A disturbing phenomenon, the deputy minister of defence, law and order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, remarked on is the violence by black directed at other blacks.

We find such remarks rather odd, especially as they are being flaunted by conservatives from South Africa, Britain and America. President Reagan's immediate response to the Uitenhage shootings was a rather smug assertion that violence was between blacks, as if it had nothing to do with the government.

It would perhaps be a cheeky, if pertinent thing to pose the question whether these observers would rather have the violence directed against whites. But let that pass.

It is seriously about time that we explained, or try to shed light on this phenomenon which is being bandied about so extravagantly, with the intention of saying a number of sinister things about blacks.

Blacks, let it be noted, are livid with anger against the government and the type of lives they are forced by law to lead.

If people will cast their minds to unrest situations they should have spotted a certain trend. People start attacking what they tend to believe are the symbols of their misery. They burn and destroy all official structures and sometimes even their churches. Very soon they run out of targets and it becomes almost automatic to look for others. They then search for individuals they associate with the type of unhappiness they are in.

For a long time outsiders used to ask blacks how they lived with people associated with the government in their midst. It did not ever enter the minds of the people to attack, say policemen, or the latest targets the community councillors.

Although people were unhappy about these officials in their midst, they hardly dared to vent their anger out on them. The impetus, let it be said, was started by these officials. To many people the almost unreasonable anger shown by black policemen in their course of their duty could have been responsible for this. The police are, at the best of times, associated with the types of evil things the people experience. This is perhaps unfair because not all policemen are cruel.

The community councillors simply led with the chin. They are also not the popular choice of leadership in the townships. They are not all men of sterling character and humility. And worst of all they seemed, most of them, to accumulate extraordinary wealth, as soon as they got into office. How could the people be blamed for assuming they were riding on their backs.

To add to the problem the community councillors have to administer regulations and laws which are perceived as oppressive by most people. If the very people who seem to be getting rich are also believed to be the perpetrators of your misery, there is bound to be a backlash.

We do not condone these things. We are trying to explain them. We have all the sympathy in the world, quite ironically, for young policemen and some community councillors. What is important is that those people in the positions held by the deputy minister of law and order, should not glibly express these sentiments without knowing whence their causes spring. They may be deliberately ignoring such causes, but we wish them to be aware that most people know that they know.

CSO: 3400/34

SOUTH AFRICA

MOB VIOLENCE CASUALTY STATISTICS GIVEN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Apr 85 p 3

[Article by Tony Stirling]

[Text] Mob violence in South African Black townships has claimed 73 lives since unrest erupted in the Vaal Triangle last September and then spread to other areas.

According to provisional figures supplied to THE CITIZEN by the SA Police yesterday, 68 people died at the hands of mobs between September 1 last year and April 12. Since the cut-off date five more deaths have been reported in township violence unconnected with police action.

Four policemen have been killed and 49 injured according to police figures.

Over the same time period 435 people have sustained serious injuries at the hands of rioters.

Newspaper files containing the official police statements on the violence show that many of those killed were Black city councillors, officials and their relatives. A huge amount of damage has also been inflicted on private homes, businesses, schools, buses and private and official vehicles.

At least 150 business premises have been destroyed by fire, looted or damaged in the unrest according to reported incidents.

The worst of these incidents occurred in the Vaal Triangle township of Evaton in September when the premises of 45 Indian traders were razed in a single day.

Another incident, at Seisoville, near Kroonstad, involved the destruction of 27 business premises in one day and damage to another 12.

The type of premises damaged ranged from shops and banks, to beer-halls, restaurants, supermarkets, bottle stores, garages, clinics and administration board offices.

Claims by those holding special riot insurance cover topped R30-million by the end of last November. No new figures have yet come to hand, but insurance sources said yesterday claims were now probably at least double that figure.

One of the most severe areas of damage has been to public transport, with about 1,000 buses--and one train--reported damaged or destroyed by mob actions.

The reported cases indicate that at least 120 private and police vehicles have been subjected to petrol bomb attacks. Hundreds more have been damaged in attacks by stone-throwing mobs, while scores of delivery vehicles have been looted. More than 300 homes have been burned down or damaged in mob attacks, according to Government sources.

Of at least 160 reported attacks on private homes more than 50 were, according to the released police information, on the homes of policemen. Some of these attacks involved the use of grenades.

Many of the others involved attacks on the homes of Black councillors, with several deaths ascribed to the actions of the arsonists.

Set Alight

One of the most horrifying aspects of the recently reported attacks against councillors and officials in the Eastern Cape was that it was reported to have become "standard practice" to pour petrol over the victims and set them alight.

Schools have also not been exempt from arson and attack. Over the period examined by THE CITIZEN, reports showed that at least 45 schools had either been set alight or attacked.

An idea of the daily cost of the unrest and violence can to an extent be gauged from police reports, which at one stage included estimates of damage inflicted.

Over a three-day period in March, police put damage at R2,15-million, while in one black day during the Vaal Triangle unrest damage to property was put at more than R12-million.

CSO: 3400/41

SOUTH AFRICA

RAND DAILY VIEWS POSSIBILITIES OF MARRIAGE ACT

MB170952 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 17 Apr 85 p 5

[Editorial: "The Cracks Are Showing"]

[Text] What the government gives with one hand it seeks to cling to tenaciously with the other. In explaining its intention to scrap the Mixed Marriages Act and Section 16 of the Immorality Act, the minister of home affairs, Mr F. W. de Klerk, was at pains to emphasize that the move in no way undermined the key to apartheid--racial separation.

The edifice of apartheid, which was built in the years following the promulgation of the two laws, ensured "group identity" and racial separation, he said.

While some of the rhetoric is no doubt aimed at preempting a rightwing backlash against the dropping of the obnoxious statutes, Mr de Klerk made it clear that the central tenet of National Party philosophy remained inviolate: there were clearly definable racial groupings whose interests were best served by different structures, political, social and until quite recently, economic.

It might be churlish to say that the rather amorphously defined "white" group holds a monopoly of effective power, but then there are times to be churlish. The reality that we are just about nowhere on the road of power-sharing cannot be avoided.

Ironically, while the National Party clings to a discredited philosophical base, it has, nevertheless, provided the bases for seriously challenging its own laws and regulations.

Where will "mixed" couples live? Where will their children be educated? For whom will they vote? Each of these questions means the government must start ducking and diving with central legislation like the Group Areas Act and the Population Register.

As the MAIL has said for many years, apartheid is not a viable policy. The government's partial, and in many respects courageous recognition of this has opened new possibilities. They must be built upon.

(SO: 3400/34

SOUTH AFRICA

SABC TO INTRODUCE TELEVISED DATA SERVICE

MB220619 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 21 Apr 85 p 2

[Article by Neil Hooper]

[Text] SATV plans to introduce a special data service enabling viewers to read the news and other information such as the Stock Exchange prices on their home screens.

The director-general of SABC, Mr Riaan Eksteen, said this week that an announcement about the new service would be made in about three weeks.

A brief reference is made to the new system in the annual report of the corporation tabled in Parliament this week.

The system will be different from the existing Beltel service which operates over a telephone network.

The SABC system relies on a broadcast signal to bring information to television.

The SUNDAY TIMES established that all owners of TV sets will be able to pick up the service.

It will be telecast free of charge for about an hour during the period that the SATV test-pattern is normally screened.

Viewers will see a news scroll, prepared by the SATV news staff, and other information such as the quoted prices on the Stock Exchange, but they will have no control over the scrolling.

But fee-paying subscribers will have terminals which will enable them to call up the service at any time--even when TV programmes are on the screen--and scroll through to required information at any time.

CSO: 3400/34

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

HEUNIS ON BLACK AUTHORITIES EXTENSION--The minister for constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, has said in an interview with the South African Broadcasting Corporation, SABC, that although considerable progress has been made with the system of black local authorities, it should be extended to communities throughout the country as soon as possible. A comprehensive way in which blacks could exercise greater decisionmaking in politics still had to be worked out. The minister of cooperation and development and education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said in the interview that local authorities were an important instrument for all communities. They were the mouthpiece of the [word indistinct] needs of the people. The president of the Urban Councils Association of South Africa, Mr (Steve Kegame), said that one of the biggest problems experienced by black local authorities was the unwillingness of the black communities to accept that those authorities had the same powers as white councils. Members of the black councils had a tremendous task to explain this to their people. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 18 Apr 85 MB]

SATELLITE USE FOR RURAL AREAS--The director general of the South African Broadcasting Corporation, Mr Riaan Eksteen, has announced that the rural areas of South Africa and Walvis Bay are to be served by five radio channels and one television channel by the middle of next year. Addressing a news conference in Johannesburg, Mr Eksteen said the SABC, in cooperation with the Department of Posts and Telecommunications, had decided to use satellite technology to achieve these links. He said that until now it had been difficult to provide services to these areas because of problems linking the source of programs to transmitters in these parts. Mr Eksteen said an agreement was now being concluded with the international telecommunications body, Intelstat, for the hire of a transponder on one of their satellites. This transponder would enable the corporation to relay one television channel and five radio channels to transmitting stations throughout the country. Mr Eksteen said that tenders had already been called for the installation of the necessary ground equipment. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 18 Apr 85 MB]

HENDRICKSE ON 'FEAR OF DOMINATION'--The chairman of the ministers council in the House of Representatives, Reverend Allan Hendrickse, says the first obstacle that has to be removed in the process of giving blacks a vital share in the government of the country is the fear of domination. Addressing

students at the University of the Free State in Bloemfontein, Mr Hendrickse said his party envisaged a geographic federal system in which minority rights were recognized and protected, thereby preventing domination of one group by another. He said the black people's greatest need was the full citizenship with benefits such as participation in the free market system, a say and participation in the legislative processes, freedom of movement, and equal education. He added that the solution to the country's political problems would be complicated and would require lots of attention. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 18 Apr 85 MB]

U.S. REACTION TO NAMIBIA PLAN--In Washington, the Reagan administration said that South Africa's plan for an interim government in South-West Africa will not affect UN efforts to gain independence for the territory. A spokesman for the State Department, Mr (Edward Gerrijian), said South Africa had pledged its cooperation with the United Nations. The United States expected South Africa to keep its word. The secretary general of the United Nations, Dr Perez de Cuellar, will be meeting the South Africa ambassador, Mr Kurt von Schirnding, today. A spokesman for Dr de Cuellar's office said the secretary general wanted clarification on the interim government plan. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 19 Apr 85 MB]

INCIDENTS OF UNREST REPORTED--A police spokesman in Pretoria says there have been several reports of unrest at various places since yesterday afternoon. Funeral goers at (Kgatlhong) set a bus on fire, and rioters attempted to burn a policeman's house. However, he was able to scare them off and no one was injured. At Dunnotar on the East Rand, a beer hall was burned down, and in Kwatheme an attempt was made to burn a church. One person was arrested. There were also reports of unrest at Kwanobuhle, Queenstown, and Bloemfontein. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 21 Apr 85 MB]

DEPUTY MINISTER ANNOUNCES RESIGNATION--The deputy minister of home affairs and national education, Mr Pierre Cronje, has announced his resignation as a deputy cabinet minister and member of parliament for Port Natal. His resignation takes effect on 30 April. Mr Cronje said in a statement issued in Cape Town that he was withdrawing from public life as he had reached an age at which, as he put it, a new phase of his life would have to be considered. He said he wished to devote more time to his family, and to make contributions in other areas as well. Mr Cronje's career in public life has covered more than 35 years, 19 of them as provincial councillor, senator, and member of parliament. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 21 Apr 85 MB]

BLACK CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM--The minister of cooperation, development, and education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, says constitutional reform insofar as it affects black communities is among the government's priorities. Addressing a conference of the Afrikaanse Studentebond [Afrikaans Student Union] and the Inkatha Youth Brigade of the Rand Afrikaans University, he said, however, that any reform which came about through intimidation or fear would in all likelihood collapse. Spontaneous reform, as he put it, based on negotiation, was the only orderly and permanent type of reform. Referring to the political future of blacks, he said that every group had the right to self-determination and a say in matters of common concern. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 21 Apr 85 MB]

MULTIRACIAL COUNCIL--Durban--A proposal that the Natal Provincial Council be replaced by a multiracial 30-member elected council has found some support from New Republic Party MPCs and the Progressive Federal Party MPC, but will clearly be rejected by the Nationalist opposition and has had a mixed reaction from other communities. The NRP Chief Whip, Mr Peter Miller, said second-tier government must inevitably include all communities. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Apr 85 p 12]

FOREIGN INVESTMENT RISE--Foreign investment in South Africa has risen to R43-billion at present from R23-billion in 1979 despite intensified attempts to discourage it, the Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said in Port Elizabeth yesterday. He said South Africa remained attractive because it recognised that foreigners would not invest in the country if they were not properly rewarded.--Reuter. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Apr 85 p 27]

SOLIDARITY HITS ARMY--House of Delegates--The SADF should keep out of Black townships because soldiers unlike policemen, were not trained to restrain themselves, Mr Pat Poovalingham (Sol Reservoir Hills) said. Speaking in the Second Reading Debate on the Control of Access to Public Premises and Vehicles Bill, he said the police force should be increased in size if necessary. "Policemen are trained not to shoot unless their lives are in imminent danger or there is no other way of apprehending a person escaping from custody. But a soldier will shoot first at anything that moves without identifying itself." Mr Poovalingham said he was petrified that one day an 18-year-old soldier might "let loose." It was sad and undesirable that troops were being used in the townships. Turning to the role of the police in society, he said all Members of Parliament, including those in the Delegates and the Representatives, were at fault for allowing a situation to develop where police needed additional powers. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Apr 85 p 4]

SWAPO'S 'ATHEISM'--Church support for Swapo was nothing but support for atheism, United Christian Action said yesterday. UCA, issuing the statement on the occasion of Swapo's 25th anniversary today said it was the responsibility of churches in South Africa and overseas to contribute towards an end of the worldwide confusion about the aims and objectives of Swapo. "It is especially essential to contradict the one-sided support for Swapo by certain bishops and priests. Misjudgements about the real nature of Swapo, especially in Western countries, can have grave consequences for all people who live in SWA/Namibia," the statement said. UCA said the political programme of Swapo included the building up of a totalitarian Marxist one-party state by means of violence, the oppression of individual rights of any kind, and the total destruction of religion. "Church support for Swapo is therefore nothing but support for atheism," the statement said.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Apr 85 p 13]

TREASON TRIAL--The trial of 14 men appearing on treason charges was referred to the Rand Supreme Court for trial when they appeared in a Johannesburg magistrate court yesterday. The 14 were not asked to plead and an indictment on the first three accused was submitted. The three are Mr Jabu Nogobese, Mr Xolani Nduna and Mr Zanemvula Mapela. There was drama after the magistrate had referred the case to the Supreme Court. The accused started singing and were joined by well-wishers, friends and supporters who had crammed the courtroom. The trial date for the Supreme Court hearing is May 20. The other accused are: Mr Sipho Ngwenya, Mr Joseph Leepile, Mr Justice Ngidi, Mr Matlare Lesotho, Mr Matthews Kekana, Mr Kingsley Sithole, Mr James Dubazi, Mr Jongumzi Sisulu, Mr Happy Mkhefa, Mr David Matsose and Mr Joseph Maja. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 19 Apr 85 p 2]

SEBE FLAYS ANC, UDF--The African National Congress and United Democratic Front came under fire in the Ciskei National Assembly yesterday over the outbreaks of violence in South Africa. Opening the fifth session of the Assembly here, President Lennox Sebe said the Ciskei had been deeply shocked by recent unrest in the Republic. "Externally, the Western nations seek to impose economic boycotts, and the American Senate is considering legislation aimed at promoting disinvestment and favours economic sanctions. Internally, the UDF and ANC are bent on violence, terrorism and destruction," he said. President Sebe said the people of Southern Africa looked to the government of the day to take the initiative, put an end to violent confrontation, and bring leaders of all sections of the community to the conference table in times such as these. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 19 Apr 85 p 6]

TAIWAN BUYING MISSION--Representatives of the Departmental Stores of Taiwan will visit South Africa from April 21 to May 3, to buy South African products for sale in 16 of their stores during a series of South Africa weeks in Taiwan in December. In a statement yesterday, the South Africa-Republic of China Chamber of Economic Relations said this would be a repeat of a similar highly successful project in Taiwan in 1984. "These representatives wish to meet South African suppliers of a variety of consumer products with a view to placing orders," the statement said.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Apr 85 p 31]

SABC MONETARY LOSS--Cape Town--The SABC ran at a loss of R1,6 million last year, the corporation said in its 1984 report, tabled yesterday. This deficit, on expenditure of R336 million, came after a 1983 surplus of R17,7 million. Licence income, at R77,1 million, was R10 million up on 1983. The contribution of licence fees to the income of the SABC had, however, shown a downward trend over the past few years, and now accounted for a fifth of the total. Advertising, the SABC's main source of income, increased by 18 percent to R232,5 million, and contributed 63,8 percent of the total. The report said the "stringent economy" placed great strain on the total pool of available advertising funds in the country, and matters would probably be more difficult in 1985. It was clear from projections that the SABC would come under even greater strain in the next few years.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Apr 85 p 10]

SWAZILAND

MINISTER MNISI MEETS ITALIAN AMBASSADOR

Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 12 Apr 85 pp 1, 3

[Text]

THE Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Mhambi Mnisi said that Africa has no confidence in Swaziland because it is said to be siding with the South African regime.

The minister was speaking to the Italian Ambassador Mr Giorgio Testori who paid a courtesy call on him yesterday.

Mr Mnisi pointed out that the kingdom of Swaziland was not in favour of apartheid in South Africa. He said Swaziland was not happy with what is going on between South Africa and Mozambique because it also affected her.

"When South Africa and Mozambique signed the Nkomati Accord it was thought that a peaceful atmosphere would be created but nothing has changed ever since. We were under the impression that South Africa was

doing something to change the situation," Mr Mnisi said.

The minister stated that imports and exports have suffered because the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR) has been derailing trains within the country going to and from Mozambique.

Mr Mnisi expressed concern over the poor economic situation in the country and said that the whole world was experiencing economic recession as well.

"We are feeling the pinch as a number of firms are closing down and moving to South Africa creating unemployment problems for the nation. This has caused destabilisation within ourselves and thus creating other problems," he said.

"Our people depend on South Africa and with all this turmoil the Kingdom is in trouble," he said.

"We all know that most countries are after disinvestments but where do we stand as members of the Customs Union and the Rand Monetary? Obviously it will affect us," he said.

Mr Testori thanked the minister for enlightening him and giving him the picture on the economic and political situation in the country.

In turn Mr Mnisi expressed his gratitude for Mr Testori's arrival because he said that it would enable the ambassador and his country to make an assessment on the people he has met.

The minister blasted those countries which were criticising and sug-

gesting solutions to the southern region problems instead of coming out and finding out for themselves from the horses' mouth.

He said that Swaziland was doing her best to have peace prevailing in the southern region. He added that apartheid was not going to be abolished in a day's time.

Mr Mnisi said that the Kingdom was greatly shocked at the killing of blacks and the riots which took place in the Eastern Cape.

SWAZILAND

RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM COST ESTIMATED AT E120 MILLION

Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 3 Apr 85 p 1

[Text]

The Minister for Finance Mr Sibusiso Dlamini yesterday told the House of Senate that the country was faced with the cost of the reconstruction programme estimated at about E120 million.

Mr Dlamini presented the House with two loans which he felt were a very significant contribution to the reconstruction efforts.

"After some delay, due to the lengthy process of project preparation and loan negotiation, the most important components of the reconstruction programme are now set for implementation," Mr Dlamini told Senators.

The first loan is the one from the Danish government, for the sum of E8.6 million which will finance the construction of the rail bridge over the Usuthu River and of the road bridge over the Ngwavuma

River at Nsoko.

The minister told the House that the loan would bear no interests and would be free of any administrative or commission charges.

He further said that it would be repaid in 18 years after a grace period of seven years.

The second rehabilitation loan which the minister brought before Senators was that of E17.7 million, from the World Bank which will finance a project aimed at the rehabilitation of the road network consisting of three parts.

"The first part will be a two year rehabilitation programme, involving 500km of district roads and some 700 km of main roads; as well as approaches to the Mkhondvo, Lusuthu and Mzimpofu River bridges," said the minister.

He said the second part of the project would consist of technical assistance to the central transport administration, without which the

Ministry of Works and Communications would be unable to fulfill its responsibilities under the reconstruction programme.

Mr Dlamini pointed out that significant progress was being made in the implementation of a consultant's report on CTA and in increasing the efficiency of the organisation.

"Further progress, however, will be dependent on technical assistance to support the improvement of accounting, administration and management systems," he said.

He stressed that all due attention would be given to counterpart training so that any improvements should be of a lasting nature.

The third part of the project he said would consist of pavement testing, feasibility studies and detailed engineering for the rehabilitation of the Tshaneni-Mlawula and Ehelehhele-Big Bend roads, which were damaged by the cyclone

SWAZILAND

JOBLESS MUST LEAVE CITIES

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 2 Apr 85 p 3

[Text]

GOVERNMENT is drafting law to flush out all the unemployed from towns to the rural areas.

The Prime Minister, Prince Bhhekimpi said this will decrease the number of criminals in the country and prostitutes who roam around towns not knowing what to do and thus end up committing crimes.

Prince Bhhekimpi was addressing chiefs and their subjects at Mhlambanyatsi Inkhundla on Saturday.

"Government would like to have co-operation from the Chiefs," he said. However the Prime Minister did not specify when the law will come to effect but said it will soon be announced to the public.

Prince Bhhekimpi also described unemployed woman as a disgrace and embarrassing.

He said they are always found on the roads throughout the country, hitching lifts from people they do not even know.

He said in order to give these people employment,

they should be flushed out of the towns to the rural areas. "Even though these people have got their qualifications in many fields but what can we do if we don't have employment for them. "You find that some of these people have got degrees but are not employed.

"Government has decided that they go back to the rural areas and do farming. "Chiefs should give land to these people to do farming so that they could make a living.

"People living in rural areas make a better living than those living in towns. "You get almost all the food you want from the land at a cheaper price," Prince Bhhekimpi said.

He also warned the unemployed to stop being bandits. Prince Bhhekimpi appealed to the parents of the bandits and those unemployed, to know where their children are and if employed, where.

He also said that parents whose children are not employed but living in towns should call their children back home. He said if parents obey to this warning, Swaziland will no longer feed her people with yellow maize which she does not even grow.

CSO: 3400/36

SWAZILAND

BRIEFS

RAIL LINK CONSTRUCTION--The E63 million rail link between Swaziland and the Republic of South Africa will be operational by the end of this year. The Chief Executive Officer for Swaziland Railways Mr. Danie Slabbert yesterday said the construction of the railway line was on schedule and rail traffic between Mpaka and Komati-poort would be flowing by December 1, this year. He said the construction from Mpaka to Mananga by the local railway company and from Komatipoort to Mananga by South African Railways was set to reach the deadline as according to plan. The only snag was the transportation of construction material across the Usutu River because the Phuzamoya bridge was swept away by floods in February this year. But he added that the reconstruction of the bridge would be complete by August this year. He said the construction of another link between Lavumisa and Big Bend was still at a planning stage. On the questions of employment opportunities when the line is in operation, Mr. Slabbert said he could not yet reveal but said there were 13 trainee locomotive drivers who could operate along the new route. He said these men would be assisted by another 13 men who would soon be employed. More people were still to be employed to man the two new railway stations at Hlane and Mhlume though his company had not yet worked out how many people were needed. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 11 Apr 85 p 5]

HOSPITAL OUT OF FOOD--Mbabane--The main government hospital in Mbabane has run out of food, and some patients are existing on morning tea. According to catering staff and patients at the hospital the hospital has been without food since Tuesday because "there were no order books or cash". They said some patients were in a desperate situation.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Apr 85 p 12]

JOURNALIST DETAINED--Mbabane--A Swaziland journalist, Mr Patrick Logwaja Jele, was detained this week for allegedly misquoting the Swaziland Commissioner of Police, Mr Majaji Simelane, in connection with current police investigations into the pending high treason trial of four former Swazi army and police chiefs.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Apr 85 p 9]

CSO: 3400/36

TANZANIA

SELF-EXILED KAMBONA ON BBC DISCUSSES TERMS FOR RETURN

MB181415 London BBC World Service in English 1709 GMT 17 Apr 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] At a press conference in London today, one of Tanzania's most outspoken exiled critics of President Nyerere has responded to a suggestion that he might go home. Oscar Kambona, one-time defense minister, minister of foreign affairs, and secretary general of the TANU, that took the country to independence, went into self-imposed exile in 1967. Since then, he has been a constant critic of the one-party state, of President Nyerere's economic policies and his alleged violations of human rights. Well, on his official visit to London last month, President Nyerere said Oscar Kambona was welcome to go home. Mr Kambona says he would like to, but on certain conditions. Julian Marshal asked him what those conditions were?

[Begin recording] [Kambona] The first is the introduction of a parliamentary system, the second is the dismantling of the totalitarian one-party state, and then the introduction of free elections to give the people a free choice, and then the legal incorporation of a bill of rights or the [word indistinct] open Convention on Human Rights, and lastly the amnesty for all political prisoners, and the return for all exiles, and a return to the rule of law.

[Marshal] Now, you say that these are your conditions. What do you think would happen to you were you to return, say, tomorrow to Tanzania?

[Kambona] Well, a friend of mine, a colleague, a minister called (Abdalla Kassim Mwanga), returned to Tanzania without these conditions. He ended up being shot and was thrown into the Indian Ocean.

[Marshal] And you suspect that you might meet a similar fate?

[Kambona] Well, I have got a member of my own family who went through a very difficult (?situation) in some prisons for more than 10 years.

[Marshal] You are calling for the dismantling of a one-party state in Tanzania, and yet you yourself at one time were the secretary of the ruling and only party. Now, how do you square that apparent difference there?

[Kambona] It has different meaning. When I was secretary general of the party and it was really a one party but not by law, it was by vote. Out of 71 seats in 1961, we won 70 of them and we were one party but by vote not by law. What I refuse is to see a one-party state by law, which is when I think differently. I am committing a crime.

[Marshal] President Nyerere prides himself on his record on human rights. He has spoken out about the issue in other parts of Africa and yet you maintain that he himself has an extremely poor record at home. Now, what exactly do you have in mind?

[Kambona] Yes, I agree with the interviewer who interviewed him here when he was here recently that it is very hypocritical to blame everybody else except himself, because they say charity begins at home. In Tanzania today, many of the political leaders, trade union leaders, civil servants, farmers, peasants, even members of liberation movement have been detained without trial. The movement has been restricted. You cannot move into the country without the special permission of your party and today you cannot get even a job if it is not approved by the state house, which means by the president, and, therefore, in Tanzania today they laugh when they hear the president pointing out these infringements of human rights to the rest of the world except in his own country.

[Marshal] What would you say to those critics of yours, Mr Kambona, who would accuse you simply of being an armchair critic making this analysis of Tanzania from such a long way away, a man who really had a personal vendetta against President Nyerere because you lost out in a power struggle with him?

[Kambona] Yes, I know that accusations will be made to me, but I do not think in Tanzania they take so easily because I understand that in schools children, pupils, students, are asked to recite every day about the three enemies in the country. They say the first one is the imperialists. The second one are the capitalists, and the third is Oscar Kambona. So, the fact that after all that long period that I have left the country, I am still regarded as number one enemy, I do not think that I am an armchair critic and I think that even now that in Tanzania today if there is a coup, or if there is a drought, if there is no rain, I am blamed for being responsible for that. [end recording]

CSO: 3400/33

TANZANIA

SHORTAGE OF TEA PICKERS THREATENS PRODUCTION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Apr 85 p 1

[Text]

TEA plantations in Bukoba, Rungwe and Lushoto districts are facing a serious shortage of pluckers. *Shihata* reported.

It quoted the Tanzania Tea Authority (TTA) Acting General Manager, Ndugu Catheline Vuhavula as saying that the shortage was so serious that the Authority needed the support and co-operation of tea growing regions to solve the problem.

Ndugu Vuhavula appealed to the regions to help the Authority in securing the pluckers. She said if the pluckers were not found in time or were not found at all, tea production would go down this season.

The Acting General Manager said in the past there were plenty of pluckers because the workers moved from one estate to another.

Nowadays, she said, many former pluckers had opted for settled lives outside the plantations causing a serious shortage of such key workers in the tea industry.

The Authority was now keeping essential commodities at the estates as part of an incentive scheme for the pluckers, the official said, appealing to regions to allocate such commodities to the estates.

Meanwhile, *Shihata* has reported that tea estates in Kagera Region need 500 pluckers but had only 200 of them.

When the Party Secretary General, Ndugu Rashidi Kawawa, visited the region last month, he was told of the critical situation and directed the region's leadership to work together with the Authority in getting the pluckers.

In Rungwe District the Katumba Tea Factory in the district is facing problems in processing tea leaves because of incessant power cuts.

Shihata was quoted by our sister newspaper the *Sunday News*, yesterday, as reporting that the factory failed to process 1,875,720 kilogrammes of tea leaves. The agency said for the first six months of 1984/85 the factory dumped 1,227,000 kilogrammes of tea leaves worth millions of shillings.

When the Prime Minister Salim Ahmed Salim toured the factory in February this year, he urged the Mbeya regional authorities to co-operate with other relevant agencies to solve the problem.

Ndugu Salim said tea production should be stepped up in the country, especially at this time when the prices of the commodity at the world market had gone up.

TANZANIA

NYERERE ADDRESSES LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES ON RESPONSIBILITIES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 30 Mar 85 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT Nyerere has warned local government authorities against misuse of funds, which are in the first place aimed at bringing about meaningful development.

Opening the second conference of the Association of Local Authorities of Tanzania (ALAT) here yesterday, Mwalimu said the people had accepted and were ready to pay development levy because they had recognised its importance to their progress.

"What remains now is for the local government authorities to utilise such levy for bringing about meaningful progress," he said.

The conference has brought together 200 participants — mayors, district council chairmen and executive directors.

Mwalimu told them to ensure that the levy being paid by the people was put to judicious use to avoid mistakes that were made when local authorities had to be abolished immediately after independence.

The old authorities were disbanded partly because of rampant misuse of development funds. Mwalimu said past councillors had conceived ways of squandering people's money, forcing the Government to dissolve the authorities.

However, he stressed that the dissolution of district councils and co-operatives was a grave mistake which need never be repeated.

Referring to development levy currently being collected by the new local authorities, he said any government must have money to run its activities and one way of getting money was to impose levy on citizens.

He said: "A government which fears to make unpleasant decisions, can hardly do pleasant work."

Mwalimu said the dissolution of local governments in the immediate post-independence era, was to shirk responsibility and was not in line with the ideology of democratically involving the people in deciding their own development.

Saying that the Central Government would continue to bear the costs of basic social services — health, education, water and roads — Mwalimu said he believed there would come a time when local governments would have the financial capacity to takeover such services.

He pointed out that even before the re-introduction of local governments the services were being financed by the Central Government, and that the arrangement would continue.

However, Mwalimu said district councils would be responsible for building classrooms and teachers' houses as well as construction of houses for other servants working under the councils.

Regarding the powers and ability of local governments, the President said the Act establishing

them had given powers to the authorities just as the Central Government was empowered by the Parliament under the Constitution.

He said the Central Government would have no right to usurp the powers of local governments without following the procedures laid under the law.

Similarly, village governments which were also legally established must be respected by local governments because they were the executive governments which were closest to the people. Mwalimu said.

He cautioned against undue competition between local and village governments because this would only impede development.

Mwalimu called on local government leaders to run their affairs more carefully and warned against running them haphazardly, stressing that they should never appoint inexperienced people who cannot measure up to responsibilities.

Mwalimu decried the habit of people in the responsible positions to side-step work procedures, especially in terms of financial management.

He said among the procedures were those regarding Safari imprests which must be accounted for with unspent money remitted, but the situation was just the opposite. "The big shots retain imprest money and before returning it, are given more, which is contrary to regulations."

Earlier, the ALAT Chairman, Ndugu Peter Siyovelwa, said his Association would ensure that development levy was judiciously spent and for the benefit of the people who had enthusiastically responded to the move.

The meeting's agenda includes endorsing standing orders for the Association.

CSO: 3400/44

TANZANIA

OIL EXPLORATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Apr 85 p 1

[Text]

A petroleum exploration agreement covering the western areas of the country was signed in Dar es Salaam yesterday between the Government and an American oil company. This brings to seven international companies interested in oil exploration in the country.

Under the agreement, the American firm — AMOCO — will have the right to explore for oil and gas in Rukwa and Usangu areas. The areas, covering Mbeya, Sumbawanga and Mpanda and the Usangu plains over 28,500 square kilometres.

The agreement, which gives Tanzania a production sharing (of profits) in case of a commercial discovery of oil or gas, was signed by the Minister for Water, Energy and Minerals, Ndugu Al-Noor Kassum, and the Vice-President of AMOCO, Mr. Charles Noerbe.

The Managing Director of the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC), Ndugu Sylvester Barongo, was also one of the signatories.

Ndugu Kassum said AMOCO would bear all the risks and the financing of the exploration and that the costs would be recovered in case of commercial discovery.

He said, this was in line with the rest of the agreements which the Government and the TPDC had concluded with foreign companies.

The Minister explained that under the agreement, the government would also receive over 1.9bn/- in foreign exchange (1.074 million US dollars) being cash payment in return for survey data on the exploration area acquired by AMOCO.

He said initial survey on the area was carried out by the Petro Canada International Assistance Corporation in 1983.

AMOCO is expected to start operations in the middle of this year. It will establish its subsidiary in the country to be known as AMOCO Tanzania Oil Company.

Mr. Moerbe said his company was expected to open its office in Dar es Salaam shortly.

The Minister said AMOCO had co-operated with Agip in the exploration for hydrocarbons in the country's coastal basin between 1973 and 1983.

It is understood that apart from providing the country with its share of the discovery, the agreement also provides for an Additional Profit Tax (APT) to be paid by AMOCO from oil profits.

Early last month, the government signed agreements in Coast Region for drilling operations with three firms — the French National Oil company (Societe National Elf Aquitaine-Snea), the

International Energy Development Corporation (IEDC) and the Kuwait Foreign Petroleum Exploration company (KUFPEC).

Other companies which are involved in oil exploration in the country include ESSO, Shell, Agip and British Petroleum (BP).

TANZANIA

PREPARATIONS FOR WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL UNDERWAY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Apr 85 p 1

[Text]

THE Tanzania Youth Organisation (VIJANA) National Preparatory Committee for the forthcoming 12th World Youth and Student Festival was launched in Dar es Salaam yesterday by the head of the Organisation Department of the Party National Executive Committee (NEC) Secretariat Ndugu Moses Nnauye.

The festival will be held in Moscow, the Soviet Union, from July 27 to August 3, this year, with about 17,000 young people representing 124 countries.

The eight-man national preparatory committee consist of Chairman, Ndugu Nnauye, Secretary Mohamed Seif Khatib, who is also VIJANA Secretary General, Co-ordinator Pascal Mabit VIJANA Deputy Secretary General and in-charge of administration Ndugu M.S. Mwangwangwala.

Others are the Isles VIJANA Deputy Secretary General, Ndugu Haji M. Haji, who also becomes committee secretary, head of festival activities, Ndugu M. Maliwanga, from the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) and Ndugu Bakari Abeid from the Isles Ministry of Information, Culture and Sports.

Also launched were six sub-committees. They are finance and planning, internal transport, in-

formation, publicity and propaganda, group preparations, food, accommodation and health and co-ordination.

In his brief address, Ndugu Nnauye called on the committee to work harder for the success of the preparations.

Ndugu Nnauye said the festival will be attended by not more than 70 Tanzanian youths.

He said the youths will be picked from different institutions including mass organisations, government departments and parastatal organisations.

In 1973 Tanzania participated in the African Youth Festival and the world youth and student festival held in Tunis, Tunisia and Berlin, the Federal Democratic Republic of Germany (FRG) respectively.

Tanzania had also participated the 1978 world youth and student festival in Havana, Cuba and the African youth festival in Tripoli, Libya in 1983.

TANZANIA

TAZARA TO ADOPT ONE ACCOUNTING UNIT

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 31 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Mussa Lupatu]

[Text]

THE central banks of Zambia and Tanzania have proposed ways to implement the unit of account for the Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority (TAZARA) to protect the authority from losses through changes of currencies in the two countries.

The governor of the Bank of Tanzania (BOT), Ndugu Charles Nyirabu, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that, he and his counterpart in Zambia decided that TAZARA should use one unit of the account, and that the implementation proposals would be sent to the Council of Ministers for approval.

Ndugu Nyirabu, who was talking to the *Sunday News* at the Dar es Salaam International Airport soon after arrival from Lusaka, Zambia, said under the proposals, TAZARA would be protected from losses from the devaluation of the *kwacha* or shilling or any other monetary changes in the two countries.

He said if Zambia or Tanzania devalue their currencies, TAZARA will not suffer losses. Funds will be transferred to the authority in amounts that will maintain the value to levels before devaluation, Ndugu Nyirabu added.

He said details of the proposals will be known after approval by the Council of Ministers, and has hinted that the council might meet in the next ten days in Arusha.

The Governors of the two banks met in Dar es Salaam last month to discuss the unit of accounts, following a directive by the Council of Ministers that the central banks should study the transfer of funds to TAZARA, a problem that has been affecting operations of the Great Uhuru Railway.

Ndugu Nyirabu said he had discussed the issue of transfer of funds with the Governor of Bank of Zambia (BOZ) and that the talks were in relation to the decision of the Council of Ministers on liquidity.

Ndugu Nyirabu said yesterday that the BOZ has agreed to remit funds amounting to 105.5m/- that were a result of the suspension of services mid this month. He said, however, that the money has not been remitted in full.

The Government said the BOZ could not remit the funds on time and in accordance with the decision of the Council of Ministers because of lack of foreign exchange in Zambia and too many demands from other priority areas in that country.

TANZANIA

POWER CUTS RESULT IN TEA FACTORY LOSSES

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 31 Mar 85 p 1

[Text]

KATUMBA Tea Factory in Rungwe District has incurred a loss of 20 million/- in foreign exchange because of power cuts which made the factory fail to process 1,875,720 kilogrammes of tea last month.

The loss was revealed in Tukuyu, by the Tanzania Tea Authority (TTA) Branch Manager in Rungwe District Ndugu Justin Masula, when briefing the Minister for Industries and Trade, Ndugu Basil Mramba, now touring Mbeya Region, *Shihata* reported.

He said in the first six months of 1984/85 fiscal year, the factory damped 1,227,000 kilogrammes worth 5million/- in local currency and 13million/- in foreign currency.

Earlier during 1983/84 fiscal year the factory, according to

Ndugu Masula, damped 648,720 kilogrammes worth 2,659,000/- in local currency and 7 million/- in foreign currency.

Apart from power cuts, the manager said the factory was also facing shortage of coal whose prices is reported to be higher than furnace oil.

Minister Mramba also toured Musekela Tea Estate owned by the Tukuyu Tea Estate Ltd which fetches the country 76million/- in foreign currency annually through sale of 1.9million kilograms of processed tea.

Colin Scott, the Estate General Manager, told the Minister that his estate had continuously been making profit since 1976 but would not reveal figures.

Rungwe District, one of the six tea growing areas in the country, produces 30 percent of the national tea output and is second largest tea producer after Mufindi in Iringa Region.

CSO: 3400/42

TANZANIA

ANTI-ECONOMIC SABOTAGE TRIBUNAL SHUTTING DOWN

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Apr 85 p 3

[Article by John Waluye]

[Text]

THE National Anti-Economic Sabotage Tribunal which started hearing economic sabotage cases some 22 months ago wound up business yesterday having handled 2,859 cases.

The Chairman of the Tribunal, Judge John Mrosso, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the Tribunal will, however, continue sitting at the Ubungo Garments Hall to complete four remaining cases.

Judge Mrosso said Judge Hilary Mkatte with Tribunal members, Ndugu Hindu Lilla and Ndugu Mohamed Kissoky, will hear the four cases — two each from Dar es Salaam and Tanga regions.

He explained that a total of 4,166 alleged economic saboteurs were brought before the Tribunal, some of whom were convicted while others were acquitted. The Tribunal began in May 1983.

The Tribunal, Judge Mrosso said, was supposed to have completed its business on March 30, this year, but because of long testimony by some witnesses and the suspects, this had not been possible.

The Judge said some cases had been withdrawn by the prosecution from the Tribunal and lodged at the High Court under the Economic and Organised Crime Control Act of 1984.

He said under the new Act, alleged saboteurs will have an opportunity to apply for bail, which was not possible with the Tribunal.

The Chairman pointed out that Tribunal Judges and members — apart from Judge Mkatte, Ndugu Lilla and Ndugu Kissoky — would now go back to their former duties.

He praised the press for their coverage of the Tribunal proceedings which he said were educative to the public on how serious the crimes were and what could be the outcome for offenders.

Meanwhile, the Tribunal yesterday sentenced to ten years imprisonment a Dar es Salaam resident who was found guilty of illegal possession of a pistol and six rounds of ammunition.

The accused, David John alias Majivuno (23) a peasant of Kinondoni "B" in Dar es Salaam, was jointly charged with Charles David alias Minazi, who was acquitted by the Tribunal yesterday.

Judge Hilary Mkatte sitting with Ndugu Hindu Lilla and Ndugu Mohamed Kissoky said the Tribunal was satisfied the accused had kept the pistol for ulterior motives.

He said the accused could not prove how he was staying in a

guest house at a great cost. He sentenced him to ten years imprisonment for illegal possession of the pistol.

Meanwhile, the Tribunal sitting at the Ubungo Garments Hall yesterday started hearing a case facing Michael Mbelwa and two others alleged to have been found in illegal possession of a Beretta pistol on August 1, last year, at Tandika, in Dar es Salaam.

TANZANIA

ENERGY, FOREIGN EXCHANGE SHORTAGES CUT CEMENT PRODUCTION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 30 Mar 85 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Mbeya Cement Factory which stopped production since two weeks ago due to lack of coal and foreign exchange to buy spare parts, is reported to be losing about 1,848,000/- a day.

The factory Acting General Manager, Ndugu Djovita Diyami, said in Mbeya yesterday that the factory had applied for 16.9m/- in foreign exchange for importation of coal from Zambia and Zimbabwe but the application had not been successful, *Shihuta* reported.

Briefing the Minister for Trade and Industries, Ndugu Basil Mramba, when he toured the factory yesterday, the General Manager said lack of foreign exchange to buy spares and other raw materials such as lime and the problem of technical management became imminent beginning last June when the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) withdrew funds to meet the factory's requirements.

He said the withdrawal of financial and technical support forced the plant to stop production in May, last year. At the time, it required some 12m/- in foreign exchange to buy spare parts.

The 450m/- factory, built with Danish assistance, was completed in 1981, but did not start production until 1983 due to power

problems. It has an annual production capacity of 250,000 tonnes.

Despite the problems, Ndugu Diyami told the Minister that the factory had produced 37,000 tonnes of cement since it was launched.

The factory requires some 24m/- in foreign exchange this year to purchase the necessary spare parts and raw materials.

Ndugu Mramba assured the factory's management that the Government would ensure that the factory continued production.

CSO: 3400/42

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

CULTURAL DELEGATION FOR DPRK--A sixteen-man delegation of artists leaves today for Pyongyang, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), to participate in an art festival. The Deputy Principal Secretary in the Prime Minister's Office (PMO), Ndugu Wilfred Mwabulambo, will head the delegation. The artists, who are members of the National Cultural Troupe, will perform a variety of Tanzanian traditional dances and six Korean songs at the festival which will be held from April 5 to 20. The group made their last performance on Saturday to an audience which included Minister of State in the PMO, Ndugu Getrude Mongella and the DPRK ambassador to Tanzania, Ndugu Li Young Yon. Giving her blessings to the group, Ndugu Mongella told them that cultural exchanges were one of the most useful ways of enhancing friendship between countries and told them to be active in cultivating friendship while in the DPRK. The festival is expected to be attended by artists from 50 countries from all over the world, Ndugu Li told the Minister. He said the festival will also coincide with the 73rd birthday celebrations of the DPRK leader President Kim Il Sung. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Apr 85 p 1]

CATTLE FOR UGANDA--Kampala, Sunday--Tanzania has exported 1,800 heads of improved zebu heifers to Uganda under an agreement signed in 1983 between the now defunct Livestock Development Authority (LIDA) and the Uganda Commercial Bank (UDB). Under the agreement, Tanzania is to export 2,000 head of zebu heifers, according to the then Senior Operations Manager in Lida, Ndugu Dominic Massawe, who arrived here last Wednesday to bring the latest consignment of 520 heifers. The 5,775,325/- payment in foreign exchange for the exported cattle had been effected by the African Development Bank (ADB), the financier of the project. The exportation of the cattle will earn the country 9,690,000/- (570,00 US dollars) and ADB has already paid 5,775,325/-. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Apr 85 p 1]

SALIM RECEIVES JORDANIAN MESSAGE--The Prime Minister, Ndugu Salim Ahmed Salim, has received a personal message from Crown Prince Hassan of Jordan. The message was delivered to the Prime Minister in his office in Dar es Salaam yesterday by the Crown Prince's Special Envoy, Dr. Bassam Saket. Dr. Saket, Economic Adviser to Crown Prince Hassan, arrived in Dar es Salaam on April 1, leading a four-member delegation. Contents of the message were not disclosed. It is, however, believed that the message concerns Jordan's interest in strengthening and expanding existing relations with Tanzania. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Apr 85 p 1]

POWER SHORTAGES HALT PRODUCTION--Mwanza--Some factories in Mwanza town have been forced to suspend production for an unknown duration because of power cuts that continues to hit the town, Shihata reported. The Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) started to ration power since last week because of shortage of diesel to run generators at the Nyakato Power Station. Speaking in a telephone interview on Tuesday, the General Manager of the Mwanza Textile Mills (MWATEX), Ndugu Mohamed Akhtar, said the mill had sent on unpaid leave 2,898 workers of the mill. Mwanza Bottling Company and Mwanza Fishnet were to stop production yesterday if they did not get fuel to run their own generators, according to reports. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Apr 85 p 1] Musoma--Some 1,572 workers of the Musoma Textile Mill (MUTEX) have been sent on unpaid leave because of insufficient power supply which forced the mill to stop production. Shihata reported that the mill has already suffered a 72.1m/- loss while the Government has lost 32.9m/- through sales tax since it stopped production a month ago. Acting General Manager Protas Onyango said the mill could not begin production because of insufficient power. Workers who reported at the mill hoping to begin work, were asked to go home. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Apr 85 p 1]

CSO: 3400/46

ZAMBIA

HOUSE DEFERS VOTE ON SENSITIVE ELECTION LAW BILL

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Parliament yesterday deferred debate on the Constitution of Zambia (Amendment) Bill during its committee stage because of the controversy that developed over clause seven of the Bill.

The clause requires civil servants and workers in parastatal organisations wishing to contest parliamentary general elections to resign from their posts but excludes district governors, political secretaries and other Party officials from this requirement.

Mr Michael Sata (Kabwata) proposed an amendment to include politicians in the clause which was roundly supported by back-benchers.

Chairman of the committee of supply and deputy Speaker Mr Leonard Kombe was about to put the amendment to a vote when Prime Minister Mundia who is leader of the House slipped a note to him asking him to defer debate until he made consultation.

Amid protests by some MPs Mr Kombe stood up and said: "Debate is deferred."

Earlier, the Prime Minister said the Government had rejected the proposed amendment because there was no government in the world which resigned during election time. "None," he emphasised.

Political posts were not vacated during elections. "not even in the United States of America. As far as general elections are concerned, there are no party officials who organise elections where they are candidates themselves," he said.

Mr Mundia warned that a serious precedent would be created if the amendment was allowed to pass as even ministers would be required to resign.

That did not impress back-benchers when as soon as Mr Mundia sat down, Mr Albert Limbo (Sinjembela) rose to support the amendment because he could not understand why only civil servants and workers in parastatal bodies were being asked to resign "to stand for their right as citizens of Zambia".

"We want district governors to resign if they want to contest elections because they are also Zambians," Mr Limbo said amid "hear, hear, hear".

Mr Francis Matanda (Kafue) supported the amendment because there had been people in the past who stood for elections

while holding posts in Government and in the Party.

Mr Matanda said if governors and political secretaries were allowed to stand while holding office, they would have undue advantage over their rivals.

Mr Matanda who described the amendment as straightforward said it would not be fair for political secretaries, governors and other Party workers to return to their posts after losing elections because that would not happen to others.

He urged "everybody who believes in justice and fair play" to support the amendment.

Mr Namushi Namuchana (Liuwa) said: "This is an amendment which should not even take us long to approve because it is straightforward and requires the support of even the front-bench."

Mr Mufaya Mumbuna (Nalikwanda) appealed to the Government not to do things that might divide the nation. He said the front-bench had a duty of working for unity, fair play and justice.

"You cannot have in a country two classes of people. Everybody feels the amendment is straightforward. Nobody should be favoured. We shall fight this one if you want, here."

When **Mr Dennis Katlungu** (Wusakili) rose to support the amendment, **Mr Rex Natala** (Bweengwa) raised a point of order asking Mr Kombe whether the House was in order to continue debating a "straightforward issue".

It was at that point Mr Kombe was about to put the amendment to the vote when the Prime Minister passed a note asking him to defer debate.

The bill which was to become law on April 1, seeks to abolish automatic Zambian citizenship for children born in Zambia from established residents.

It authorises defeated candidates in general elections to seek redress to the Supreme Court if not satisfied with High Court rulings.

This is the second bill to be deferred in Parliament during this session because of its unpopular wording among back-benchers.

The first was the Medical Services Bill which seeks to establish statutory boards in Government hospitals which Speaker of the National Assembly, **Dr Robinson Nabulyato** halted its debate last week and requested the Government to give it appropriate amendments before returning it to the House.

ZAMBIA

PARASTATALS MISHANDLE CASH

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Mar 85 p 1

[Text]

THE Auditor General's report for 1983 on the accounts of parastatal bodies has once again come out with glaring cases of cash mishandling by some of the establishments covered.

The report by Auditor-General Mr Stubbs Nundwe which was presented before the current session of Parliament in Lusaka covered the United Bus Company of Zambia (UBZ), the Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation (Zesco) and Zambia Airways.

Others were the Management Services Board (MSB) and the North Western Cooperative Union (NWCU).

"The accounts of the Zambia Professional Boxing and Wrestling Board of Control were submitted too late for audit, while those of the Medical Council of Zambia, the Council for Legal Education and the National Museums Board were not submitted for audit," says the report.

It said the preparation of final accounts of the National Museums Board had "fallen in arrears for many years".

However, on UBZ the report says an officer was given company cheques totalling K3,683 between April and August 1982 which were subsequently cashed.

The money was purport-

ed to have been paid to firms relating to materials and advertising work done.

The officer failed to produce receipts in support of items claimed to have been purchased or for services rendered.

In 1978, a number of spare parts purchased for Belmont taxis valued at K3,691 were received although they were no longer required.

Despite tendering, in 1980 and 1982, there was no response and no recommendations of UBZ auditors, the amount was written off but the items were still in stock as at December 31, 1983.

And despite the UBZ policy that officers accommodated in hotels while on duty should not incur entertainment costs, the company account stood at K24,169 between 1980 and 1983. The bill was incurred by officers through drinks, private telephone calls, laundry and meals for friends.

On Zambia Airways, the report notes that the corporation was owed K6,090,000 mainly by

Government ministries and departments, parastatal organisations, district councils and various business organisations and individuals.

Although the average collection period of debts was 30 days, recovery appeared doubtful because in some cases supporting documents were not available and in other accounts reflected credit balance which could not be identified.

This was evidenced by the provision of K1,263,000 for bad debts in 1982 accounts.

ZAMBIA

ZIMBA CLAIMS WORKER BENEFITS WILL DWINDLE UNDER NEW LAWS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Mar 85 p 1

[Text]

THE Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) has said non-unionised workers in various companies will be excluded from enjoying the benefits awarded to unionised employees.

ZCTU general secretary Newstead Zimba said salary increments and better conditions of service resulting from union employer negotiations would only benefit unionised workers.

Commenting on how the newly published Statutory Instrument Number Six would affect ordinary workers, Mr Zimba said:

"The tradition world over is that members of a union receive benefits."

The instrument bans employers from deducting dues for unions whose members go on strike. Five out of 18 unions in the country have already been affected.

Mr Zimba warned that any employer awarding benefits to non-unionised workers would be in breach of a collective agreement.

"It will be tough for non-unionised workers because they will not get any benefits from the union management negotiations."

Meanwhile, the Zambia National Union of Teachers (ZNUT) has called on its members to start signing stop orders to enable the union to continue running efficiently in the wake of Government's ban.

Addressing ZNUT members at the annual general conference held at Ridgeway campus of the University of Zambia Lusaka Province chairman Mr Mwe-mbe Sichone urged all unions members to take up the challenge of signing the stop orders.

Mr Sichone said for the trade union to survive morally, politically, internationally and locally its members must rise and fight against the introduction of a mass organisation in unity. — Zana.

CSO: 3400/032

ZAMBIA

TWO COUP PLOTTER DEATH SENTENCES OVERTURNED

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 4 Apr 85 p 8

[Text]

LUSAKA, Wednesday
THE Zambian supreme court yesterday quashed convictions and death sentences on two men convicted of plotting to overthrow the government but upheld the verdict on five others.

The seven were sentenced to death in January 1983, when they were found guilty of conspiring to force down President Kenneth Kaunda's plane and make him resign at gunpoint.

The court overturned the verdict on one of the alleged ringleaders of the plot, former Bank of Zambia governor Valentine Musakanya, and an associate, but upheld death sentences on another leader, prominent lawyer Edward Shamwana, and four others.

After Chief Justice Annel Silungwe announced the

result of the appeal, Shamwana shouted: "The independence of the judiciary is gone and so is the freedom of the people of this country".

Under the constitution, Kaunda can exercise the presidential prerogative of mercy and spare the five still facing death.

Silungwe's summing up took him nine hours. He read with only one 10-minute break, quoting dozens of precedents in English and Zambian law.

The prosecution said the plot was hatched in 1980 and involved mercenaries from neighbouring Zaïre.

It also alleged that after overthrowing Kaunda, the conspirators, who include four Zaïreans, planned to topple Zaïrean President Mobutu Sese Seko. — *Reuters*

CSO: 3400/032

ZAMBIA

ISRAELI AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT IN ROUTE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Apr 85 p 2

[Text] A consignment of drip irrigation equipment worth more than K500,000 is on its way to Zambia to boost production of fresh fruits and vegetables for export.

The equipment was ordered from Israel recently by Lusaka's Amiran company, a farming estate and distributor of agricultural machinery, which has just completed its major export of garlic and mangoes to Europe.

Amiran sales manager and agronomist, Mr Pinhas Moskovich said yesterday the first consignment had already left Dar es Salaam.

The machinery was for Galaunia farms, Zambezi ranching corporation and Amiran's Roan farms which had shown interest to intensify production of fresh fruits and vegetables.

The second consignment is expected in two to three months and would be shared between Amiran and other large-scale farmers.

"At the moment there is a big movement in Zambia to produce fresh fruits and vegetables by various commercial farmers who want to use modern drip irrigation systems to obtain high quality yields for export.

"We have ordered half a million Kwacha worth of drip irrigation equipment not only for our own use but for other big farmers who are going into export product. High quality is necessary if we are to get good price for our products in Europe," he said.

In January Mr Moskovich said his company had worked out a strategy to export more than K500,000 of fresh fruit and vegetables to Europe a year.

He announced measures to extend the 1,000-hectare Roan farm in Ngwelele area with the aim of contributing to Zambia's foreign exchange earnings and self-sufficiency.

Amiran is poised to air-freight 20 tonnes of garlic and 50 tonnes of mangoes to Europe.

Zambia has potential for the export of fresh fruit and vegetables especially when it was winter in Europe as stocks started running out there.

Yesterday Mr Moskovich said the export drive which involved air-freighting garlic and mangoes to London and Amsterdam had been completed as planned but could not say how much foreign exchange had been earned as the transaction was still being worked out.

Meanwhile, Dunlop has announced that it will remain in production through this year's harvest season.

Managing director Mr Alan Taylor pointed out that there would be no shortage of tyres if Dunlop continued to receive support in obtaining raw materials.

"We hope to remain in production until harvest season. At the moment we are in full production and are operating normally," he said.

Dunlop has experienced disruptions in production due to difficulties of raw materials.

Last month Prime Minister Mundia said the Government was investigating the foreign exchange allocated to the company because the authorities were not satisfied with its performance.

He said Dunlop had been allocated K2.5 million in "forex" this year to bring in raw materials and where possible to import ready-made tyres.

Mr Taylor said his company would welcome any investigation by the Government into its operations.

He had no hard feelings over concern expressed by the Party and its Government about Dunlop's use of "forex" and described as "impossible" the concept of import substitution in Zambia in operations.

CSO: 3400/031

ZAMBIA

AUDITOR RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PARASTATALS IGNORED

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 1 Apr 85 pp 1, 10

[Text] Over 70 recommendations of the committee on the parastatal bodies have either not been implemented or have been acted on just partially despite numerous calls by the committee for chief executives to act on the suggestions.

According to the Auditor-General's report for 1983 on the accounts of the parastatal bodies which was presented during the sitting of the just-ended session of Parliament, there have not only been many cases of financial indiscipline in some parastatal companies but many heads of these organisations have ignored recommendations by the committee.

The Auditor-General, Mr Stubbs Nundwe, observes that a review of the Action-Taken reports and the outstanding issues revealed that there was no significant progress in resolving the issues during the year under review and that very little correspondence relating to the outstanding issues was copied to him for verification and up-dating purposes.

He says in the report that this lack of significant progress is apparent despite calls by successive committees for appropriate action to be taken by authorities.

"In previous reports mention has been made of outstanding recommendations which have not or have partly been implemented."

The 74 recommendations of the committee which have not or have only partly been implemented date back to issues relating to the report of the committee for the second session of the fourth national assembly and close with matters raised in the report for the fifth session of the fourth national assembly.

In the first category, which covers cases reported to the second session, seven parastatals are listed as having failed to comply with the requirements of the committee. These are: Zambia National Commercial Bank--finance and lending (regarding recovery of K5.7 million written off); Kapiri Glass Products--finance (regarding progress made in the recovery of K76,000 due from a Zairean company); Zambia Clay Industries--finance (progress made on the accumulated losses of K11.6 million in 1978).

Zambia Clay--debtors (details regarding the disposal of K9,124 owed to Zambia Steel and Building Supplies), Zambia Clay--assets (on the outcome of the court hearing on the matter); Zambia Railways--finance (on the provision for doubtful debts which was K2 million in 1978); Kafue Textiles--finance on the provision for bad debts of K46,806.

For issues relating to the report of the committee for the third session of the fourth National Assembly, the following companies have been listed as having failed to implement recommendations or effected them only partially:

National Housing Authority (accounts for the year ended December 1979--recovery of debts); Tobacco Board of Zambia (accounts for the year ended December 1978--progress made on the rectification of the irregularities raised by the Auditor-General); ROP (accounts for the year ended March 1980, on progress made regarding all outstanding issues), Zambia Flying Doctor Service (ZFDS) (financial and administrative irregularities--details regarding the recovery of amounts advanced to six officers), ZFDS (administration, personnel and housing--as regards the writing off of K750).

Zambia Standards Institute (financial and administrative irregularities--on the corrective measures taken on the weakness highlighted by the Auditor-General); NIEC Stores (accounts for the year ended March 1980--on the final clearance of some query); Zambia National Wholesale and Marketing Company (ZNWMC)--financial irregularities (on the finalisation of the issues raised by the Auditor-General), Zambia Airways Corporation (accounts for the year ended March 1980--on the introduction of stringent controls to avoid losses of cash and stocks and submission of a report on the matter); Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation (proposed equity--on the formalisation of the legal issues involved).

Zambia National Energy (accounts for the year ended March 1980--on the measures instituted for the control of vehicles); Zambia Railways (accounts for the year ended March 1980--progress made on the control and collection of debts); City Radio (on the training of staff to take care of the shortcomings on stocks); Zambia Publishing Company (irregular advances and loans--on the recovery of debts from a former senior company officials), ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL (accounts for the year ended March 1980--on the outcome of Police investigations and on the transfer of title deeds).

CSO: 3400/031

11 May 1985

ZAMBIA

SHAPI CALLS FOR END TO WILDCAT STRIKES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Mar 85 p 5

[Text]

THE frequency of unconstitutional strikes in Zambia is causing concern to the Party and its Government, a Member of the Central Committee said in Lusaka yesterday.

Chairman of the Social and Cultural Sub-Committee Mr Alex Shapi warned that the economy hit by world-wide recession could not absorb further costs rising out of work stoppages.

Speaking when he officiated at the Zambia Federation of Employers (ZFE) annual general meeting at a local hotel, Mr Shapi appealed to all labour-market parties to respect and follow laid down procedures under the Industrial Relations Act.

"The Party and its Government has been alarmed by the frequency of these strikes by workers even when their wage demands are under negotiation."

It was an economic fact that wage increases without a corresponding rise in production only pushed up the rate of inflation.

"Wildcat strikes should come to an end because our economy cannot afford them at all," he said.

He told the meeting that the unemployment situa-

tion, particularly of the youth, was worsening and causing worry to the Party and its Government.

"This is an unfortunate development and I would like to take this opportunity to appeal to you employers to assist us in finding a lasting solution to this problem," Mr Shapi said.

On foreign exchange problems, Mr. Shapi appealed to employers to diversify their activities and consider the utilisation of locally available raw materials and other essential production inputs.

"I would also like to appeal to all employers to support efforts by the Party and its Government in making Zambianisation a reality."

The need for Party committees at places of work to function without threats was vital because they were there to promote good relations between management and workers.

"The development of this country is an enormous

task which cannot be left in the hands of the Party and its Government alone. Even organisations like yours have an important role to play," Mr Shapi said.

And chairman of the ZFE Mr Michael Mulenga, said fluid industrial relations in Zambia were causing worry to his organisation and called on concerned parties to change the situation.

In his annual report presented to the meeting, Mr Mulenga, who is director of personnel and public relations at Indeco head office, hoped the long awaited national tripartite labour consultative council would be established soon to improve industrial relations in Zambia.

On unemployment, Mr Mulenga says ZFE was seriously concerned about the situation and that was the reason it decided to help in the development of small-scale enterprises.

"Employers in general are called upon to feel seriously concerned about this problem and endeavour to do something about it individually and collectively".

CSO: 3400/026

ZAMBIA

PHOSPHATE FIND TO BOOST AGRICULTURAL DRIVE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Mar 85 p 5

[Text]

THE Ministry of Mines is looking into the possibility of using the recently discovered deposits of phosphate in some parts of Zambia to make fertiliser, it was learnt in Lusaka yesterday.

Mines Minister Mr Basil Kabwe disclosed this when he opened a workshop for the Geological Society of Zambia at the University of Zambia School of Mines.

Mr Kabwe said the ministry was making an in-depth study of the country's hydrocarbon potential which, he hoped, would soon provoke commercial interest.

"Deposits of phosphate have been discovered and are being investigated for their use in the manufacture of fertilisers," Mr Kabwe said.

The search for uranium was continuing while at the same time attention was being made to the development of precious and semi-precious minerals.

Investigations were also going on into local coal and iron ore resources.

The ministry was encouraging small scale mining industries because many mineral occurrences were too small to be economically exploited by large enterprises.

Small scale mining would also help provide employment for the local people involved while broadening Zambia's foreign exchange earning base in case of exportable minerals and saving foreign exchange where import substitutions could be made.

Mr Kabwe called on local earth scientists to demonstrate their commitment to their field by actively taking part in the programmes of the Geological Society of Zambia.

There was great need for additional mineral wealth in the Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) for member countries to develop their economies.

It was pleasing to note that people who were specialised in the geological sciences met regularly to share knowledge, experiences and ideas on the rocks and minerals of the area.

The society played a vital role as the only organ in Zambia to bring the various members of the geological community into contact.

"It is through such professional societies as the Geological Society of Zambia that earth scientists with different interests and backgrounds can understand more about their colleagues' geological interests, needs and problems."

ZAMBIA

SUBULWA PRESSES FOR INCREASES IN BARTER TRADE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Apr 85 p 2

[Text]

Lusaka, Thursday.
BARTER trade amongst African countries is a must if the continent is to enhance its economic development in the face of foreign exchange scarcity, Zambian Minister of Commerce and Industry Leonard Subulwa has said.

According to the Zambia News Agency (ZANA), Subulwa said that Zambia believed in the barter system of trade and that already she was carrying out barter trade with Romania and Bulgaria.

In an interview with ZANA, the Minister said Zambia was going out to effect this mode of trade with other African countries, particularly in the exchange of non-mineral raw materials.

In the case of Preferential Trade Area (PTA) member states,

Subulwa said that under the PTA unit of account system, member states were allowed to buy from each other through exports of equal amounts to each country and are only required to pay in foreign exchange when a 90 to 120 day period lapses.

According to a recent issue of the Third World economic and political magazine *Sough* barter or counter trade, in the past viewed as primitive in many developing countries was now gaining respectability particularly among traders and bankers.

It is estimated that more than 80 countries use barter trade because of the current recession and the Third World debt crisis.

CSO: 3400/47

ZAMBIA

TAZARA TO UNDERGO 10-YEAR REHABILITATION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Mar 85 p 7

[Text]

THE trouble-torn Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority (Tazara) is to undergo a ten-year rehabilitation programme with overseas aid, Minister of Power, Transport and Communications Mr Fitzpatrick Chuula said in Lusaka yesterday.

Mr Chuula said the programme would be unveiled in Arusha, Tanzania at a donors' meeting to be held soon.

The donors conference would be attended by Western countries most of whom had indicated willingness to help.

The talks would be preceded by a board of directors meeting and another one by the council of ministers.

Tazara has been beset by many problems and twice has had to suspend its passenger trains between Tanzania and Zambia.

Other problems include the remittance of large sums of money from Lusaka to Dar es Salaam.

Tazara has been unable to meet operational costs and settle bills which were piling up in Tanzania.

In January, Mr Chuula said quick solutions to problems afflicting Tazara were important if the rail

line was to realise the heavy investments Tanzania and Zambia had made in it.

Mr Chuula said Tazara was an institution which was wholly owned by the two countries and it was important that the two sides came together and ironed out problems as they arose.

In the same month, Zambia and Tanzania made some drastic changes in Tazara administration in line with other rail lines in Southern Africa.

Last week general manager Major-General Charles Nyirenda said his organisation was facing a critical shortage of fuel because the Bank of Zambia had not remitted more than K10 million.

Yesterday a three-man delegation from the Bank of Tanzania led by the governor Mr Charles Ndirabu had talks with the Bank of Zambia team led by governor Mr David Phiri.

The talks are expected to end today.

CSO: 3400/025

ZAMBIA

UNION ANGERED BY LAYOFFS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Mar 85 p 2

[Text]

THE National Union of Commercial and Industrial Workers (NUCIW) has strongly criticised the management of Zambia Pork Products (ZAPP) for not consulting it before sending more than 100 employees on forced leave this month.

NUCIW assistant administrative secretary, Mr Harry Zulu said in Lusaka yesterday that the Union's area office in Lusaka only came to learn about the matter through the Press.

As a result, the union decided to intervene and find out what was actually happening and how the matter could best be handled.

Letters to employees on March 8 but dated March 4 and signed by ZAPP personnel manager, Mr C.A.J. Njobvu said they would resume their compulsory leave on March 11.

But Mr Zulu said that after the union intervention into the issue, it had been agreed with management that the workers' leave would now start on April 1.

"This would enable the affected workers to get their full pay for March

while the union and the management continue to look into the matter."

What angered the union more was that the ZAPP management had decided to write letters on the fate of the 122 workers to the union branch officials at the company instead of informing the area office.

"We have rejected the action that the ZAPP management has taken."

He said the ZAPP management should have followed the example of the Cold Storage Board of Zambia (CSBZ) which entered into consultations with the union before declaring some of its workers redundant.

The union had a director of research based in Kitwe who carried out investigations with any establishment wishing to lay off employees before approving or disapproving any such move.

CSO: 3400/025

11 May 1985

ZAMBIA

EXPULSED MINE UNION OFFICIALS ACCUSED OF INCITEMENT

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 29 Mar 85 p 1

[Text]

MINEWORKERS Union of Zambia (MUZ) chairman, Timothy Walamba has accused two branch officials expelled from the union last week of trying to incite miners in Luanshya to rise against the national executive.

Speaking at a press conference in his office, Mr Walamba warned the two expelled branch officials to desist from their activities because they were illegal and a further violation of the MUZ constitution.

Mr Walamba said his executive was aware of the clandestine meetings the two expelled leaders were having with miners in Luanshya aimed at winning their sympathy and support for the petition the two former branch officials have lodged with the Ministry of Labour and Social Services, the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions and the Labour Commissioner.

"While we don't mind much about the petition the two expelled leaders have lodged, we take strong exceptions to them going round trying to confuse the workers over their suspension because the decision was made collectively by the Supreme Council," he said.

The MUZ chief said the decision to expel Mr Robert

Kapenda and Mr Tony Malunga who were chairman and secretary of Roan Branch, respectively, was adopted by 56 of the 76 delegates who attended the Supreme Council meeting last week and was irreversible.

Mr Kapenda and Mr Malunga were expelled after being found guilty of misconduct prejudicial to the interests of the union as per MUZ constitution.

"If the two leaders want, they can appeal to the MUZ bi-annual conference which will take place in February next year instead of confusing our members of a straight forward issue such as their expulsion from the union," Mr Walamba said.

He disclosed that in fact the expulsion of Mr Kapenda and Mr Malunga was the only resort for the Supreme Council because the two officials had been disciplined for other cases in the past but showed no sign of repentance.

"Mr Kapenda and Mr Malunga are not the first officials to be disciplined by the union. Others have been disciplined in the past but followed normal channels in seeking redress," Mr Walamba said.

He said there was no way the union could rescind the action it had taken against the two former branch officials because new office bearers were chosen on Tuesday to replace them.

"I was in Luanshya when the new office bearers to replace the two expelled officials were chosen. I explained to Roan and Mpatamatu branch officials and shop stewards why we acted against Mr Kapenda and Mr Malunga and they understood my explanation," Mr Walamba said.

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ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

CHINESE CONSTRUCTION EXPERTS ARRIVE--Lusaka--Thirty more Chinese construction experts have arrived in Lusaka from Peking to beef up the construction team of the Party Headquarters complex. The team is the third group to arrive in the country to construct the Party Headquarters. The first 15 experts arrived in the country in January this year and 35 arrived last month. [Text] [Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 29 Mar 85 p 5]

ADB OIL SEED AID APPROVED--The African Development Bank (ADB) is to lend Zambia about K96 million for oil seed production and agriculture rehabilitation projects. On arrival at Lusaka International Airport, special assistant to ADB president Mr Brison Hamaluba said the bank had approved the loan. It was awaiting documentation from the Zambian Government. The bank last year lent Zambia K62 million for the rehabilitation of the mining sector.--Zana. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Mar 85 p 7]

FOOD PLAN UNVEILED--The Government has worked out a programme to increase food production by giving farmers incentives for economic farming. Minister of State for Agriculture and Water Development Mr Daniel Munkombwe told Parliament yesterday that the incentives included high producer prices, good marketing facilities and timely delivery of inputs as well as provision of credit facilities. Contributing to the debate on estimates of expenditure for his ministry, Mr Munkombwe said much attention would be given to small-scale farmers. "With the assistance of the World Bank, my ministry has drawn up a strategy and an investment programme aimed at improving agricultural research and extension services." Mr Munkombwe told the House that an improvement in the pricing policy was already underway to make small-scale farmers more responsive. Mr Clemens Mwanza (Nsanzala) warned the Government against putting the agricultural industry into the hands of foreigners. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Mar 85 p 1]

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